FACULTY OF SCIENCE COMPUTER AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

WOMEN COMMUNITY PORTAL

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Abstract

With the evolving of internet in Malaysia and the arising of information through internet, many things can be done via it. Women in Malaysia are among the independent women in the world. With the knowledge they have they can interpret what they want.

The women community portal is about the place where the Malaysian women can visit and register and also share their opinions together in the forum. The women can get new information from the portal

This portal 'to be' will be developed by using Macromedia Dreamweaver MX 2004 with the PHP as the language and MySQL as the database

Acknowledgement

First and foremost, I would like to express my highest gratitude to my supervisor, Pn Norjihan Abd. Ghani for her priceless guidance, advices and encouragement in assisting me with this project development

I would also like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to my moderator Pn. Azah Anir Norman for being most considerable and kind.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 1

1.1 Introduction

Chapter 1 of this thesis project report will identify the problem need to be solved, objectives of the project, its scope and expectations. This chapter allows us to know exactly what we want to archive through this project. As it is important to understand the real problem before we try to solve it, this chapter served as the foundation in the development for this thesis project

1.2 Project Overview

With the advent of Malaysia very own MSC (Multimedia Super Corridor), the era of Information Technology is said to be determining factor in our everyday lives and the progress of the society as a whole. Nowadays, the World Wide Web (WWW) has so much of information available in the internet. The fast rising use of computer in various applications has also affected the women society. Women today are independent women. They now are actively in many sectors of jobs includes in corporation sectors. The project is developed due to the arising website about he women. The women community portal is basically the portal that contains information about the women. It will provide the women with the information about the health, financial, fashion, recipes, and prices for the goods need, grooming, and castigation towards women. Furthermore there will be the articles that will motivate the women in daily life. The Forum will be the place fore the women to discuss the topic that is given.

1.3 Project Objective

The statement of project objectives outlines is the ends results toward which specify what is expected to be archived in an endeavor t develop a project. The main purpose of the project is to design and develop a website for women community. Besides, it is also

1. As the connection for the women to get information about the latest news happen among the women.
2. Provide the dynamic, interactive and easy portal to be surfed and user interface design.
3. Provide the searching facilities.
4. As a place or forum for women to gather and share ideas and problems.
5. Be the Malaysian women community portal that has the updated information and be the portal that they can learn and advantage from it.

1.4 Expected outcome of the system

The women community portal is expected to be:

1. An interactive, interesting and user friendly website
2. Able to promote the use of web among Malaysian women
3. Women can register to be the member of the website.

1.5 Project Scope

As this thesis project aims to develop an effective an efficient, the scope pf the project is basically covers the modules that will be developed. The scope will be focus on the Malaysian women. The content of the website is basically has the function of the new user, member and admin.

For the new users, they only can review the website but not get in the website. If they want to join the forum they have to register first to be the member. If not the member, they can only make a search to find information.

For the member, the can get the privileges. As the member, they can update their information or delete their account if they decide to be non member. The member can view their profile and join the forum to share the opinions and get more information about the women. Members can post new topic for the forum but the admin will filter the topic before upload it in the forum.

For the admin, admin can view the entire member that log in into the website with the time. Admin also can send newsletter to the member if has any function will be held. Admin also has the responsibility to reply email that he or she gets from the users. He also filters the topic for the forum and updates the forum. The filter needs because to avoid the sensitive issues to discuss.

The content the portal is about the latest fashion and grooming, how to manage the financial, women health especially the breast cancer, the selected recipes that the user request. Moreover for the concern women, there will the web page for the goods prices as the way to aware the women about the goods price that used daily. After all, the portal will provide women with the article that can motivate them in work, life, love, sex problem.

1.6 Project Schedule

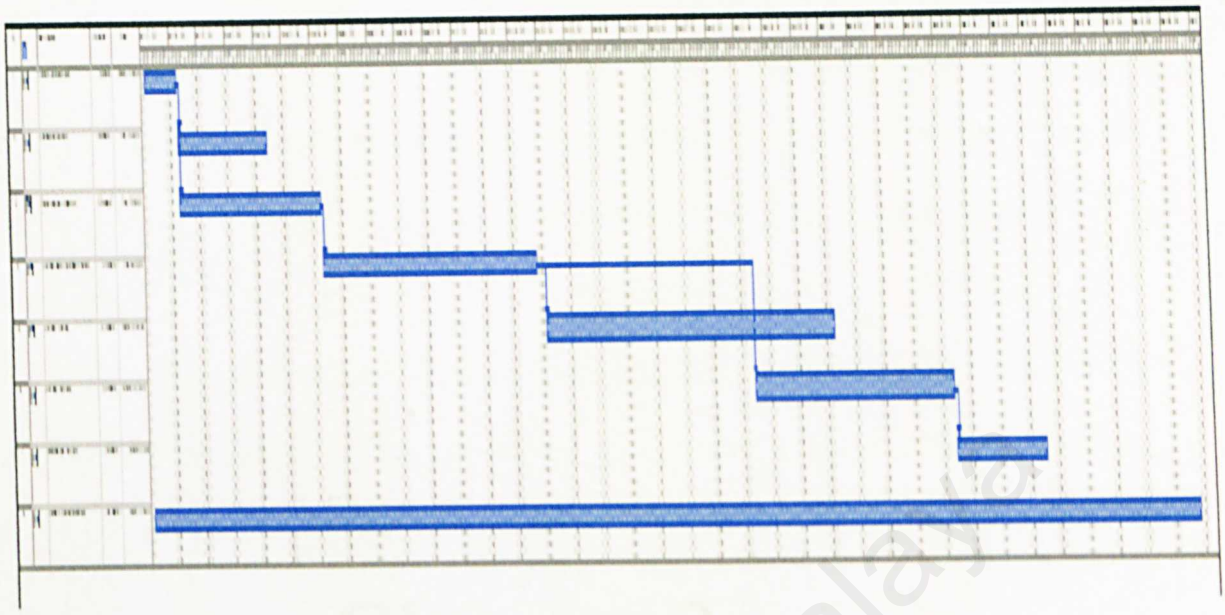


Figure 1.6: Timeline

Chapter 2

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

Review of literature is a background study about knowledge and information gained to develop to this project. Literature review is a careful examination of a body literature pointing toward the answers to the questions directly imposed by the project title. A body of literature is a collection of published research relevant to the research questions.

The purpose of the literature review is to get a better understanding on the project concept and definition. A literature review of a project is important as it places the project in the content of others which might have similar characteristics. It helps the developer to know some of the existing features offered by a similar system. Another important purpose of a literature review is to sufficiently equip the developer with some knowledge of the strength and limitations of several developments tools. This can help the developer to choose the right tool to develop the system.

2.2 Technique and Conducting Literature Review

- **Interview**

User's opinion is important toward the efficiency on developing the system. Thus, interview is essential to gather the requirement and information from the expected and targeted user. Information such as system requirement, problem of existing system can be addressed using this method.

- **Surfing the internet**

The internet is a powerful tool for gathering for the design and all the related information needed for the research. Sites regarding organizations, government bodies etc were review thoroughly and analyzed in order to get the concepts and idea what system is all about.

- **Reading**

Magazines, newspapers, are excellent resources to get information regarding the portal.

- **FCSIT Document Room**

This room is very important part in my literature review because it contains lots of pass year's thesis. I can refer any previous project related with my task and make easier to me to get understand clearly. Its help me specially to get a good idea on the documentation side of the project.

- **Discussion**

In discussion, we can exchange information and knowledge whit in each other. As information is meant to be shared, it is privileged to conduct discussion among friends about ideas in completing the project.

2.3 Analysis Study

1. http://www.kpwkm.gov.my

Figure 2.31: http://www.kpwkm.gov.my

The Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development website is one of the women community portals on the internet. Malaysian women can surf this portal to get the current information. This website has many sections that can give benefits to the women. For our notice, they put the important events on the home page. As we can see, the message from the minister of the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development appears in the home page. For addition, latest news, opinion review, programs and activities, register or sign in on email and the facts are also on the home page. With the searching facility, the user can type what they want to find in this website. There are many menus where the user can click on the menus they choose. It is convenient because the information have been categorized into the suitable

menus. The portal has link with the other website and cooperates with SUHAKAM the NGO's organization. In order to create an interesting portal, the website puts some logo about the events that happens in Malaysia on the right side. The weakness of this website is there are no section for the fashion, recipes and grooming. The portal may seem interesting for the middle age women but do not much attractive to get the teenage girl to surf it.

2. http:// www.wao.org.my/

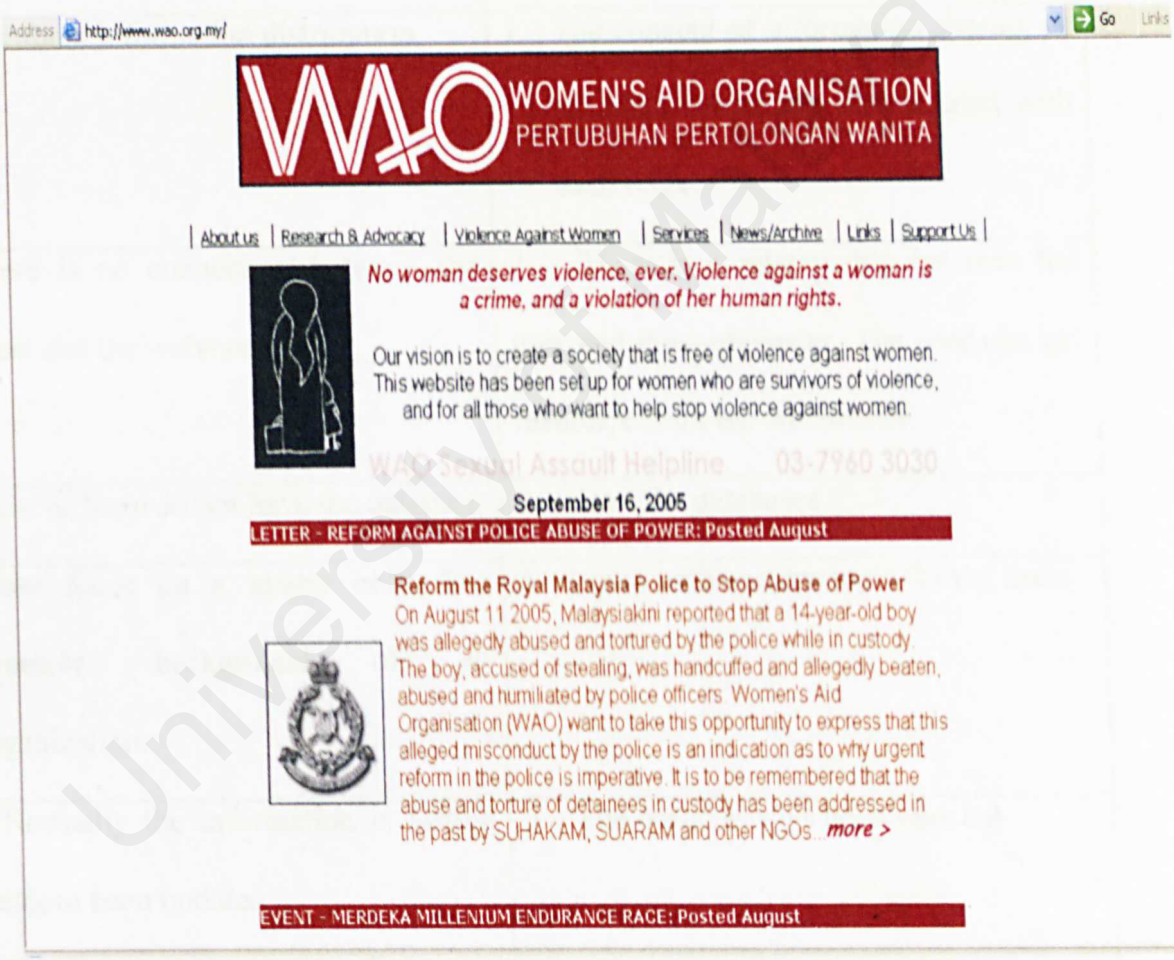


Figure 2.3.2: http:// www.wao.org.my/

The Women Aid's organization website is the website that contains the information about the violence that Malaysian women face on. The objective of this

portal is to help the women who survive from the violence and give the other women the reminder and moral value. Unfortunately, this website only focused in violence and not the all topic that relate to the women. For the menus there are about seven menus which are about us, research and advocacy, violence against women, services, news or archive, links and support us. The other limitation of this website is there is no searching key.

Website	Portal
1 It is about information distribution	1 The concept of information sharing pr the place where the user interact with each other.
2 There is no connection between the users and the webmaster.	2. There is a relationship between the user and the webmaster. The user can get feedback from the webmaster.
3 Most of them do not have the database	3 Have the databases
4 More focus on a matter only. For example: background of an organization.	4 Equip with various topic for the users.
5 Normally the information is lasting and seldom been updated	5 The portal always been updated
6 The information is static and simple	6 The information is no limit
7 emphasis on graphic, animation and interesting design.	7 The interface usually simple but try to attract the users.

Table 2.3.1: Differences between website and portal

2.4 Software Architecture

Software architecture is the principal study of software components, including their properties, relationships and patterns of combination. It is the high- level structure of a software system. Important properties include: - the structure must support the functionality of the system. Thus the dynamic behavior of the system must be taken into account when designing the architecture

The structure or architecture must conform to the qualities (non- functional requirements)

2.4.1 Client/ Server Architecture

A client is defined a requester of services and is normally a desktop computer, workstation or laptop computer. The user interacts directly only with the client portion pf the application.

A server is defined as the provider of services. It could be a mainframe or another desktop computer. Servers store and process shared data and also perform back- end functions not visible to users, such as managing network activities..

The client server software architecture is a versatile infrastructure that is intended to improve usability, flexibility, interoperability and scalability. It improves multi-user updating through a GUI front- end to share database.

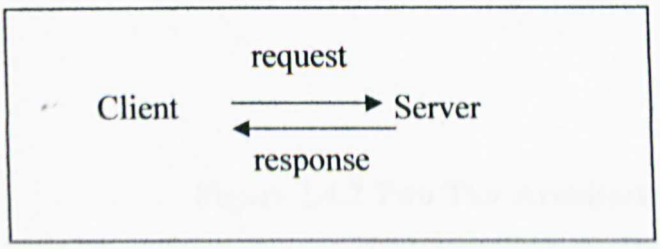


Figure2.4.1.1: Client/ Server architecture (one to one)

Client/ Server can be in many to one design

2.4.2 Two- tier Architecture

Two- tier architecture consists of three components in two layers, client and servers

The three components are

- User System Interface
- Processing Management
- Database management

The two tier design allocated the user system interface exclusively to the client. It places database management on the server and splits the processing management between client and server, creating two layers.

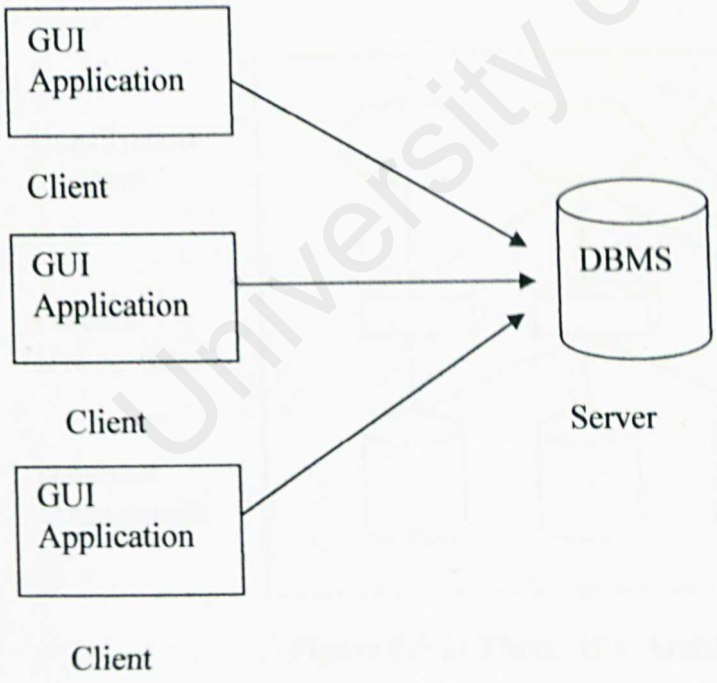


Figure 2.4.2 Two Tier Architecture

2.4.3 Three- tier architecture

A three – tier distributed client/ server architecture includes a user system interface top- tier where user services reside

Client- tier

Client- tier runs on the user's computer. It is responsible for the presentation of data, receiving user events and controlling the user interface

Application Server- tier

This middle- tier provides process management where business logic and rules are executed and can accommodate hundreds of users by providing functions such as queuing application execution and data staging

Data-Server-Tier

Data server-tier is responsible for data storage for the middle tier

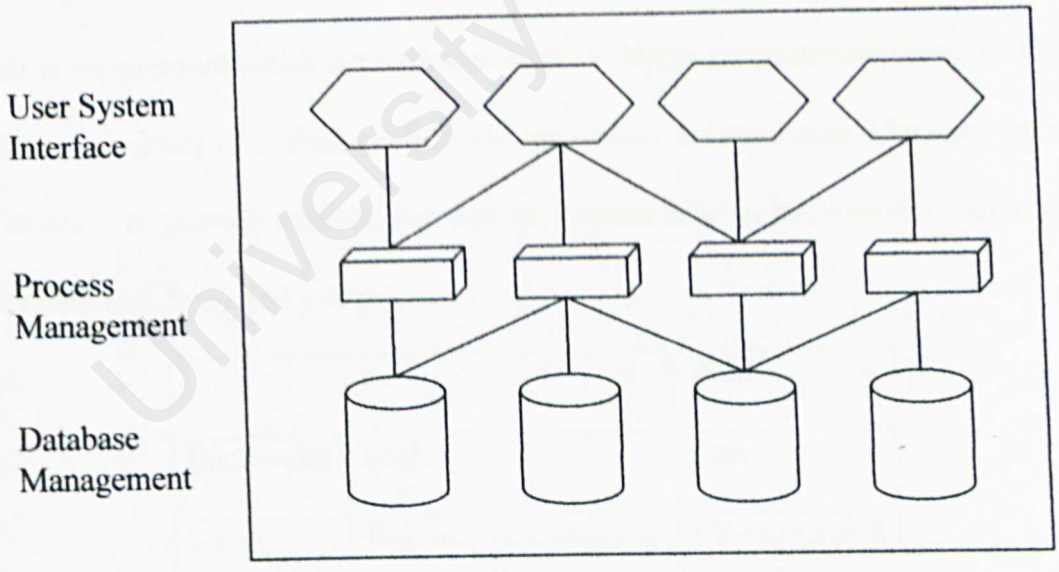


Figure 2.5.3: Three- tier Architecture

2.5 Network

Network is defined as two or more computer that are connected to share data or resources. Some examples of network are: Local Area Network (LAN), Wide Area Network (WAN), Intranet, Extranet and Internet

2.5.1 Local Area Network (LAN)

LAN is a telecommunication network that requires its own dedicated channels that encompasses a limited distance usually within one building or within several buildings in close proximity. Typical installations are industrial plants, office buildings, college or university campuses or similar locations. LAN allow users to share resources on computer within an organizations through a router connection to a Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) or a Wide Area Network (WAN)

2.5.2 Wide Area Network (WAN)

Wan is a telecommunication network that spans a larger geographical distance. It may consists of a variety of cables, satellite and microwave technologies. The main purpose of a WAN is to provide reliable, fast and set communication between the two or more places with low delay and low prices

	LAN	WAN
Bandwidth	High	Low
Scope	Building or Campuses	City to Global
Protocols	Diverse	Diverse
Security	Very High	High

Table 2.5.2.1:Comparisons between LAN and WAN

2.5.3 Internet

Internet is an international network that is a collection at hundreds of thousands of private and public networks. Technically, what distinguishes the internet is its use at a set of protocols called TCP/IP (for Transmission Control Protocol/ Internet Protocol). Each internet computer (called a host) is independent. Its operators can choose which Internet services to be used and which local services to be made available to the global internet community.

2.5.4 Intranet

Intranet is a private communication network between computers within a corporation. This essence of such a system is that it uses Internet technology and protocols so effect communication between internal clients via an internal server. Intranet requires no special hardware and run over any existing network infrastructure. A simple intranet can be created by linking a client computer (with a web browser) to another computer (with web server) via a TCP/ IP network.

2.5.5 Extranet

An extranet is a private network that uses the Internet protocol and the public telecommunication system to securely share part of a business's information or operations with suppliers, vendors, partners, customers or other business. An extranet can be viewed as part of a company's intranet that is extended to users outside of the company. An extranet requires security and privacy. These in turn required firewall server management, the issuance of use of digital certificates or similar means of user authentication, encryption of messages and the user of virtual private network (VPN) that tunnel a public network.

	Intranet	Extranet
Bandwidth	High	Low
Scope	Building or Campus	City to Global
Protocols	Internet	Internet
Security	Moderate to high	Low to moderate

Table 2.5.5: Comparison between Intranet and Extranet

2.6 Web Server

2.6.1 Apache

The Apache http server is a powerful, flexible, HTTP/1.1 compliant web server that implements the latest protocols, including HTTP/1.1 (RFC2616). It is highly configurable and extensible with third-party modules and can be customized by writing 'modules' using the Apache module API. Apache provides full source code and comes with an unrestrictive license. It can runs on Windows NT/9x, Netware 5.x and above, OS/2, and most versions of UNIX, as well as several other operating systems. Apache has been shown to be substantially faster, more stable, and more feature-full than many other web servers. Although certain commercial servers have claimed to surpass Apache's speed (it has not been demonstrated that any of these "benchmarks" are a good way of measuring WWW server speed at any rate), it is better to have a mostly-fast free server than an extremely-fast server that costs thousands of dollars. Apache is run on sites that get millions of hits per day, and they have experienced no performance difficulties.

2.7 Operating System

Operating system is a platform that perform basic tasks, such as recognizing input from the keyboard, sending output to the display screen, keeping track of files and directories on the disk and controlling peripheral such as disk drives and printers

2.7.1 Linux

Linux began with the post to the usenet newgroup comp.os.minix in August 1991 written by a Finnish college student. Linux has gradually become a popular operating system for Internet serving purposes. With a host of performance enhancements that will benefits websites and internet sites of all sizes. Linux is a Unix clone, a work alike. All of the kernel code was written from scratch but many more are simply parts software from another operating system specially Unix.

Linux always provided a rich programming environment. As a server operating system, Linux is matured. It can be found running web servers all over the world and provides file and print services in a increasing number of businesses. On the desktop, Linux continues to mature. The KDE desktop provides a GUI that rivals Microsoft Windows for ease of use of configurability.

2.7.2 Microsoft XP Professional

This operating system is the adaptation from old version which is Microsoft 2000. Microsoft XP Professional has almost the same features with Microsoft 2000.

2.8 Data Server

A database is a structure collection of data. To add, access and process data stored in a computer database, a database server is needed. There are several database servers available currently. Oracle and MySQL

2.8.1 Oracle

Oracle is multi user database. It provides unprecedented ease of user and is pre-tuned and pre- configured for today's dynamic workgroup and line of bus environment. Oracle includes a fully integrated set of easy to use management tools, full distribution, replication and web features. Oracle also provides the highest level of availability through fast over, easier management and zero data loss disaster protection with data guard, the only complete data protection solution available on the market. Oracle runs on UNIX, Linux and Windows platform. However it is expensive and separate license are required for each of its database engine.

2.8.2 MySQL

- **Database Server- MySQL**

MySQL is a database management system. A database is a structured collection of data. It may be anything from a simple shopping list to a picture gallery or the vast amounts of information in a corporate network. To add, access, and process data stored in a computer database, needs a database management system such as MySQL Server. Since computers are very good at handling large amounts of data, database management plays a central role in computing, as stand-alone utilities, or as parts of other applications.

The SQL part of "MySQL" stands for "Structured Query Language" — the most common standardised language used to access databases. MySQL software is Open Source. Open Source means that it is possible for anyone to use and modify. Anybody can download the MySQL software from the Internet and use it without paying anything. Anybody so inclined can study the source code and change it to fit their needs. The MySQL software uses the GPL (GNU General Public License), to define what may and may not do with the software in different situations.

- **Compatible with PHP** - SQL server is database management system developed by Microsoft product.
- **User friendly** - SQL server provides an easy menu driven interface that will allow users to issue commands / queries easily.
- **Easy to use** - SQL server include a set of administration tools that can manage the database in large volume easily.
- **Scalability** - the same database can be used across platforms ranging from laptop computer running Windows 95 / higher / even multiprocessor servers running Windows NT server.

2.9 Language

2.9.1 Javascript

Javascript is a scripting language developed by Netscape to enable web authors to design interactive sites. Javascript is different from Java. Although it shares many of the features and structures of the full Java language, it was developed independently. Javascript can interact with HTML source code to enable web authors to spice up their sites with dynamic content. JavaScript is endorsed by a number of software companies and is an open language that anyone can use without purchasing a license. It is supported by recent browsers from Netscape and Microsoft, though Internet Explorer supports only a subset, which Microsoft calls Jscript.

Besides that, JavaScript is not a cut-down version of another language (it is only distantly and indirectly related to Jave, for example), nor it is a simplification of

anything. It is however limited. Developer cannot write stand-alone applications in it and it has no built in support for reading or writing files.

JavaScript shares the fundamental feature of all programming languages: it can get data from some source, process that data, and output the results. Because it is integrated into HTML, JavaScript already knows what your browser knows, and can figure out, for example how many form elements are on a page or how many frames are in a window. It also knows how to work with this environment, and can perform such tasks as targeting a specific frame for output just as you could target a frame to contain the contents of a hypertext link in HTML.

The types of things you can use JavaScript for include: controlling a page; opening and closing windows and frames; programmatically accessing the history window (which allows the developer to refer to previously viewed documents) and other browser features.

Furthermore, with JavaScript you can provide feedback to the user, generate new HTML pages using variable information, and implement user-defined functions.

2.9.2 HTML

HyperTexts Markup Language (HTML) is a simple markup language used to make web pages and basic language that understood by all World Wide Web (WWW) clients. An HTML document (program) is ASCII text with embedded instructions (markups) which affect the way the text is presented in web. HTML applications consist of a collection of related web pages managed by a single HTTP server. This is an oversimplification, but the model is simple, and the language is simple, and that is

one of its strengths. The Web programmer generally finds HTML lacking in only two areas: its performance in certain types of applications, and the ability to program certain common tasks.

2.9.3 PHP

PHP is self-referentially short for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor, an open source, server-side, HTML embedded scripting language used to create dynamic Web pages. In an HTML document, PHP script (similar syntax to that of Perl or C) is enclosed within special PHP tags. Because PHP is embedded within tags, the author can jump between HTML and PHP (similar to ASP and Cold Fusion) instead of having to rely on heavy amounts of code to output HTML. And, because PHP is executed on the server, the client cannot view the PHP code. PHP can perform any task that any CGI program can do, but its strength lies in its compatibility with many types of databases. Also, PHP can talk across networks using IMAP, SNMP, NNTP, POP3, or HTTP. PHP was created sometime in 1994 by Rasmus Lerdorf. During mid 1997, PHP development entered the hands of other contributors. Two of them, Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans, rewrote the parser from scratch to create PHP version 3 (PHP3). Four main advantages of PHP:

- Cost – PHP is free. It's developed by a lot of people world wide. PHP community is much more active than any other scripting language community. Tip: An archive network like CPAN would be a very good idea.
- Portability – once again PHP is free. This means that it can be compiled for virtually any operating system. Precompiled versions do exist for most commercial and free operating systems.

- Ease of Maintenance – you don't have to worry about the scripting language anymore. PHP is updated and improved much more often than any other language. Good suggestions are adopted extremely fast; the advantage of an open community.

Maturity – Although PHP is a pretty young language (compared with Perl for example), its mature enough to be used in any production environment, no matter which are the requests.

2.9.4 ASP

ASP is a server-side scripting technology. ASP is indeed HTML page with an. asp extension. ASP allows for HTML and a scripting language such as VBScript, JS Script or Perl to be interspersed in a Web Page. When a browser requests an ASP page, the web server generates a page with HTML code and sends it back to the browser.

One of the most important features about ASP is that it allows user to easily access data and put it on a web page. User can simply display data from an ODBC-compliant database or use ASP to make decision about what to display on a web page. User can then format the result in any way that they please.

Another important ASP feature is the ability to use cookies to store and retrieve information. The request object has a Cookie Collection and user can use this in data processing.

2.10 Authoring Tools

2.10.1 Adobe Photoshop

Adobe Photoshop is the most popular image-editing available for Macintosh and Windows-based computers. It is used as drawing, painting and designing purposes.

With its digital imaging and digital video software products, including gold-standard Photoshop software and a comprehensive professional digital video platform, Adobe is helping customers edit, manage and share digital images and video with the highest quality results. Adobe delivers the leading platform for the future of design and publishing, giving creative professionals everything they need to create and publish content to print and the Web faster, more easily, and more efficiently. And the Adobe Intelligent Document Platform enables organizations to connect employees, customers, and partners with information through the use of Adobe's PDF file format—the de facto standard for secure electronic document exchange.

2.10.2 Swish v2.0

SWiSH is so easy to use, with the complex animations with text, images, graphics and sound in no time. SWiSH has over 150 built-in effects like Explode, Vortex, 3D Spin, Snake and many more. SWiSH has tools for creating lines, rectangles, ellipses, Bezier curves, motion paths, sprites and rollover buttons, all in an easy-to-use interface.

SWiSH exports the SWF file format used by Macromedia Flash™, so the animation will play on any machine that has the Flash™ Player installed. SWiSH animations can be incorporated into any web page or imported into Flash™. They can also be sent in an email, embedded in a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation or included in a Microsoft Word document. SWiSH v2.0 is the first major upgrade since SWiSH was born.

2.10.3 Macromedia Dreamweaver MX 2004

Dreamweaver MX 2004 is a professional HTML editor for designing, coding, and developing websites, web pages, and web applications. Whether the user enjoy the

control of hand-coding HTML or prefer to work in a visual editing environment, Dreamweaver provides the users with helpful tools to enhance the web creation experience.

The visual editing features in Dreamweaver let you quickly create pages without writing a line of code. If you prefer to code by hand, however, Dreamweaver also includes many coding-related tools and features. And Dreamweaver helps you to build dynamic database-backed web applications using server languages such as ASP, ASP.NET, ColdFusion Markup Language (CFML), JSP, and PHP.

Chapter 3

Methodology

3.1 Introduction

This chapter will discuss about the methodology used to develop the system. It is covers the software development models as well as the analysis of the system.

3.2 Methodology

The methodology is a codified set of recommended practices, sometimes accompanied by training materials, formal educational programs, worksheets, and diagramming tools. System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) is suitable to develop the system, editing and deleting the information in the database or system. SDLC also known as waterfall model has the following phases

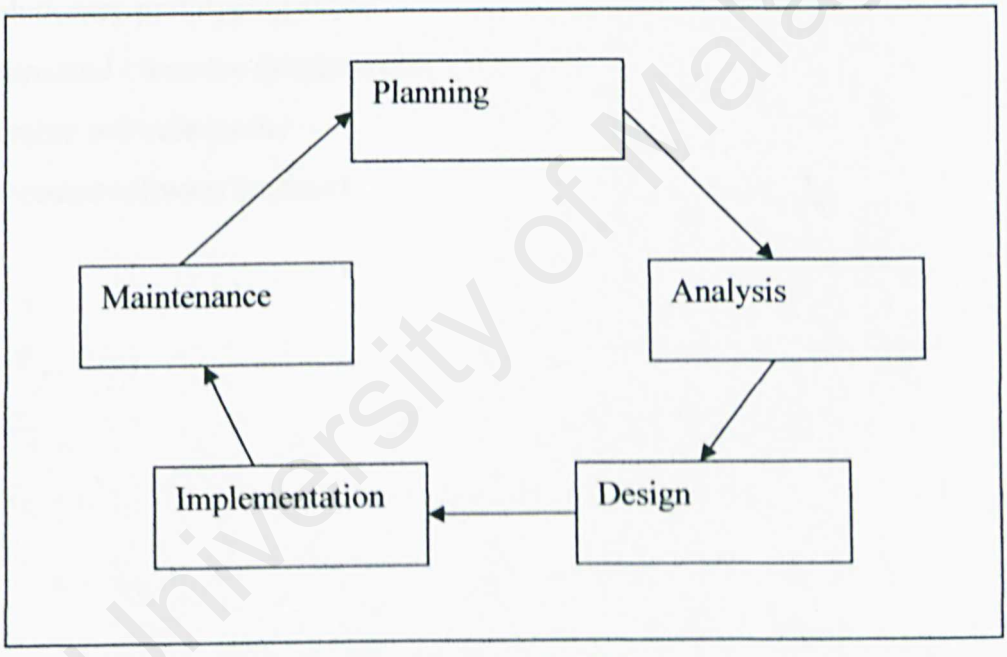


Figure 3.1: Phases of SDLC

Planning- Identify, analyze, prioritize, and arrange Information System needs

Analysis- Study and structure system requirements

Design- Convert recommended solution to system specifications

Logical design- functional features described independently of computer platform

Physical design- logical specifications transformed to technology-specific details

Implementation -Code, test, install, and support the information system

Maintenance- Systematically repair and improve the information system

Lifecycle models describe the interrelationship between software development phases. This other lifecycle models are:

- Waterfall model
- Prototyping model
- Spiral model
- Evolutionary prototyping model
- Incremental / iterative development
- Reusable software model
- Automated software synthesis

3.3 Justification Methodology

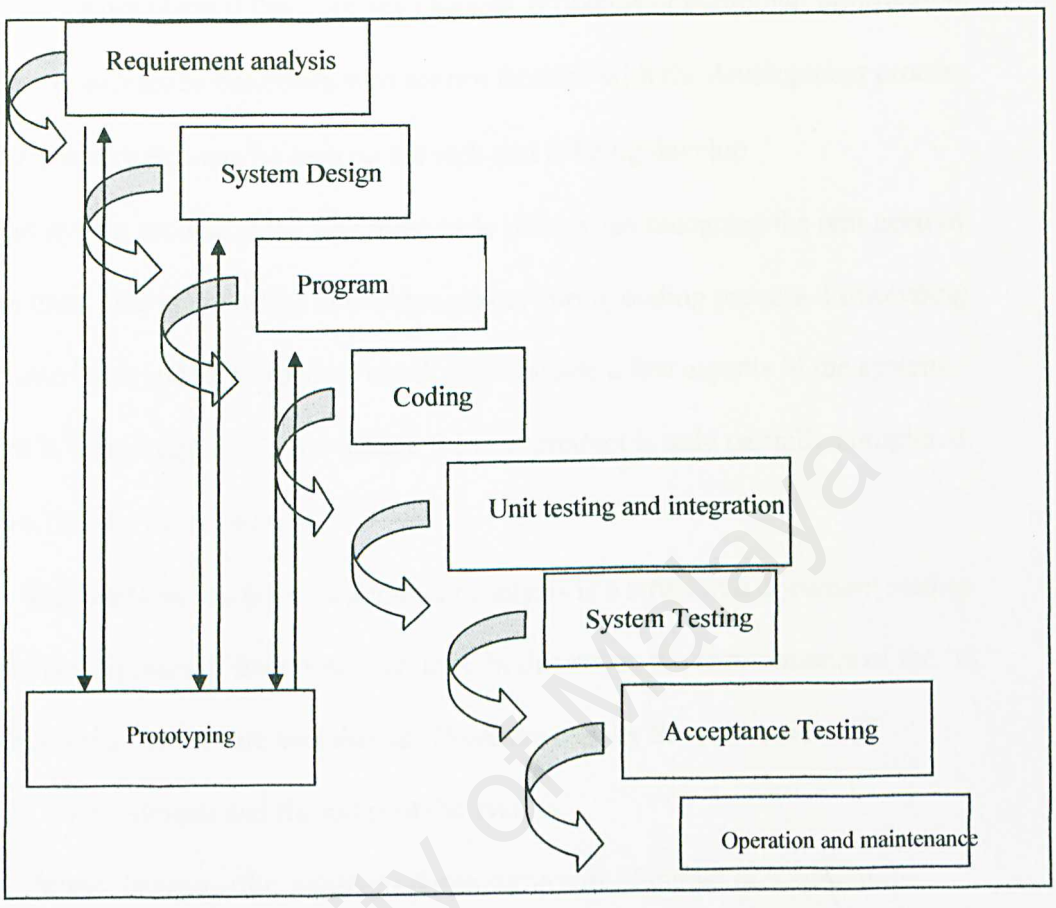


Figure 3.3.1: Waterfall with prototyping

Using this model, development process from one phrase to the next is clear and if any error occurs in any of the phases it can be corrected without having to wait for the next phase to complete. Prototyping process is actually is paradigm solution to the lack ness in waterfall model.

The reasons for choosing this methodology are:-

- It provides guide for the development of structured and systematic system from phase to phase.

- It simplifies the system development process because it allows us to return back to the earlier phase if there are any changes, problems or additional information.
- Easy to explain to customers who are not familiar with the development process
- Early description can be seen on the web that is being develop
- Prototyping process at the first three early phases can recognize the real need of the user. This is important to avoid mistakes during coding process. Prototyping allows users and developers to check and evaluate a few aspects of the system that is being suggested even though the new product is only partially completed.
- Function for every phase:-

Requirement analysis- requirement analysis is a structured document setting detailed descriptions of the system services. In this stage, the requirements of the 'to be developed software' are established. There are usually the services it will provide, its constraints and the goals of the system.

System Design – this phase produces some sort of model of a system satisfying the requirements. The required functions are decomposed into modules and their interface. The user interface is design. Data structures are specified. Design transforms of the analysis into how of a design specification but they do not trepass into implementation details.

Program Design- Determine and specifying program design and database design and verifying program design

Coding- involving programming, personal planning, tools acquisition, database development, component level documentation and program management.

Unit and Integration- Test unit separately and integrate the tested units. Then, testing on the integrated units.

System Testing- The system is tested to ensure that the system's software requirements have been meet. During system testing, validation make sure that the developer is building the right product according to the specification, while verification check the quality of the implementation.

Acceptance testing- testing on system completed

Operation and maintenance- Control and maintain the system. Revalidating at system. This stage involves correcting errors that have gone undetected before, improvement and other forms of support. This stage and part of the life cycle of a software product and not at the strict development

System prototyping- Prototyping is a sub process and prototype is a partially developed product or a simple simulator of the actual system to examine the proposal system and overview in the functionalities. The requirements or design requires repeated investigation to ensure that the developer and user will have a common understanding of what is needed and what is to be developed.

Chapter 4

System Analysis

Introduction

System analysis is the process of expound the system to smaller components. The purpose is to analyze the functions. The output of the process is the specification of the product requirements that been developed. This requirements specification will be guidelines to he developer in designing the product. The chapter will explain the information about the functional requirements, non-functional requirements, hardware requirements, software requirements in developing the women community portal.

4.1 Functional Requirement

Functional requirements is the service that are in the system where the interaction between the system and the environment. It also defines how the system will behave in the certain situation and give the limit in the interaction. With the functional requirements, users will know what can the system gain if certain data be the input and produced the output.

Function	Requirements
1. Administrator Function	- Administrator login is required to make any changes in this module -Administrator are able to make changes or modification to website such as EDIT and DELETE data - Administrator has the right to update the forum and upload the selected topic for

	the forum
2. Member Function	- Member login is required to enter the area of the website. - Member can UPDATE and DELETE the information of their account - Member can enter the forum to discuss the topic.
3. Non- Member	- Non member can only review the website - Non member can make search to find the information - Have to register to get privileges.

Table 4.1: Functional requirements

4.2 Non-Functional Requirement

Non-functional requirement is the requirement that need in the system but not been consider directly with the specific function in the system. It also explain the constraint that a system must operate

- **User friendly**

  The system developed must be user friendly and easy to use. The features will enable new users of the system spend less time to know about the system and how to use it. The user interface must be designed so that it can be used by the non-technical staff / even new users can use it efficiently.

- **Accuracy**

This functional refers to the precision of several computations, calculations and controls. This is important as to ensure the system generates reliable and accurate reports.

- **Reliable**

Reliable is the extents to which a system can be expected tom perform its intended function with required precision and accuracy. Therefore, the system should be reliable in performing its daily functions operations

- **Systematic**

The system must be able to produce reports requested by the users / administrations in a systematic way. Records can also be retrieved easily and efficiently

- Robustness

Robustness is refers the quality that causes a system to able to handle. This system must be designed to be robust or in other words the system is able to avoid disaster or behaves accordingly when facing unexpected circumstances such as given the improper data by the users.

- Security

To maintain security of the system, only authorized user with login and password will be allowed to modify the database. Normal users are able to view selected data only. Administrator's login will be required to make any modification for this system.

4.3 Technology and hardware in system development

in this part, the discussion is about the hardware and suitable technology in developing the women community portal. All the matters have to be identified and choosed based on the system progress.

- **Operating system- Microsoft XP Professional**

  In developing the women community portal, Microsoft XP Professional is choosed. This operating system is the adaptation from old version which is Microsoft 2000. Microsoft XP Professional has almost the same features with Microsoft 2000.

  But Microsoft XP Professional with the service pack 2 is better because has more advantages compare to Microsoft 2000, this is because it has high reliability and has own security system which is the Firewall in its architecture.

- **Web Server- Apache**

  Apache is used in the system. It is open source and can get freely. Because of the reason, many people and organizations use it. As increased the people who use the apache, the discussion are held to discuss the problems faced when using the software. It will simplify to solve the problems when use the software.

- **Database Server- MySQL**

MySQL is a database management system. A database is a structured collection of data. It may be anything from a simple shopping list to a picture gallery or the vast amounts of information in a corporate network. To add, access, and process data stored in a computer database, needs a database management system such as MySQL Server.

Since computers are very good at handling large amounts of data, database management plays a central role in computing, as stand-alone utilities, or as parts of other applications.

The SQL part of "MySQL" stands for "Structured Query Language" — the most common standardised language used to access databases. MySQL software is Open Source. Open Source means that it is possible for anyone to use and modify. Anybody can download the MySQL software from the Internet and use it without paying anything. Anybody so inclined can study the source code and change it to fit their needs. The MySQL software uses the GPL (GNU General Public License), to define what may and may not do with the software in different situations.

- **Compatible with PHP** - SQL server is database management system developed by Microsoft product.
- **User friendly** - SQL server provides an easy menu driven interface that will allow users to issue commands / queries easily.
- **Easy to use** - SQL server include a set of administration tools that can manage the database in large volume easily.
- **Scalability** - the same database can be used across platforms ranging from laptop computer running Windows 95 / higher / even multiprocessor servers running Windows NT server.

- **PHP**

PHP is self-referentially short for PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor, an open source, server-side, HTML embedded scripting language used to create dynamic Web pages. In

an HTML document, PHP script (similar syntax to that of Perl or C) is enclosed within special PHP tags. Because PHP is embedded within tags, the author can jump between HTML and PHP (similar to ASP and Cold Fusion) instead of having to rely on heavy amounts of code to output HTML. And, because PHP is executed on the server, the client cannot view the PHP code. PHP can perform any task that any CGI program can do, but its strength lies in its compatibility with many types of databases. Also, PHP can talk across networks using IMAP, SNMP, NNTP, POP3, or HTTP. PHP was created sometime in 1994 by Rasmus Lerdorf. During mid 1997, PHP development entered the hands of other contributors. Two of them, Zeev Suraski and Andi Gutmans, rewrote the parser from scratch to create PHP version 3 (PHP3). Four main advantages of PHP:

- Cost – PHP is free. It's developed by a lot of people world wide. PHP community is much more active than any other scripting language community. Tip: An archive network like CPAN would be a very good idea.
- Portability – once again PHP is free. This means that it can be compiled for virtually any operating system. Precompiled versions do exist for most commercial and free operating systems.
- Ease of Maintenance – you don't have to worry about the scripting language anymore. PHP is updated and improved much more often than any other language. Good suggestions are adopted extremely fast; the advantage of an open community.
- Maturity – Although PHP is a pretty young language (compared with Perl for example), its mature enough to be used in any production environment, no matter which are the requests.

- HTML

HyperTexts Markup Language (HTML) is a simple markup language used to make web pages and basic language that understood by all World Wide Web (WWW) clients. An HTML document (program) is ASCII text with embedded instructions (markups) which affect the way the text is presented in web. HTML applications consist of a collection of related web pages managed by a single HTTP server. This is an oversimplification, but the model is simple, and the language is simple, and that is one of its strengths. The Web programmer generally finds HTML lacking in only two areas: its performance in certain types of applications, and the ability to program certain common tasks.

- **Hardware – Macromedia Dreamweaver MX 2004**

Dreamweaver MX 2004 is a professional HTML editor for designing, coding, and developing websites, web pages, and web applications. Whether the user enjoy the control of hand-coding HTML or prefer to work in a visual editing environment, Dreamweaver provides the users with helpful tools to enhance the web creation experience.

The visual editing features in Dreamweaver let you quickly create pages without writing a line of code. If you prefer to code by hand, however, Dreamweaver also includes many coding-related tools and features. And Dreamweaver helps you to build dynamic database-backed web applications using server languages such as ASP, ASP.NET, ColdFusion Markup Language (CFML), JSP, and PHP.

(i) **Graphic Design Software – Adobe Photoshop 7.0**

Adobe provides a variety of options for the user to learn Photoshop, including printed guides, online Help, and tool tips. Using the Adobe Online feature, the users can easily access a host of continually updated Web resources for learning Photoshop, from tips and tutorials to tech support information. Getting up to speed depends on the users experience with previous versions of Photoshop and ImageReady.

4.4 Requirement time to run the system

Software Requirements	
Server Side	**Client side**
• Microsoft Windows XP Professional • Apache Web Server • My SQL • Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 and above • Macromedia Dreamweaver MX 2004	• Microsoft Window 98 Second Edition atau ke atas • Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 ke atas

Table 4.4.1: Software Requirement

Hardware Requirement	
Server side Server with processor 1.6GHz RAM 256 MB Hard Disk 80GB	Client Server Personal PC RAM 64 MB

Table 4.4.2: Hardware Requirement

4.5 Conclusion

As the conclusion, this chapter explain specificly waht requirement need in developing the women community portal. It is very important to state the hardware and software requirement taht will be used to estimate how much money will be used.

Chapter 5

System Design

5.1 Introduction

The quality of a software product retrieves from the quality of its design. This bestows particular importance of the design phase in the software life cycle. The purpose of the design is to establish the architecture of a software system with the goal of fulfilling the quality requirements with a cost effective implementation. (Pombeger & Blashek, 1996).

The design phase builds on the knowledge obtained from the analysis phase; it uses the requirements to design a system that will meet the user's needs. Design focuses both on the logical and physical or technical aspects of the system (Psallapan). This phase describe the types of design in details.

The design will include database, function or process and other dynamic aspects of the system. The Women Community Portal backend system will include three important design stages.

5.2 Functionality Design

Basically, Women Community Portal is divided into three modules which handle all the functions provided for each group of user which are non member, registered member and admin. These modules are developed because Women Community Portal is providing different type of privileges for different type of user.

Figure below show the flow chart for Women Community Portal based on registered member's module. This chart shows the flow of the system that a registered member will go through when using this system.

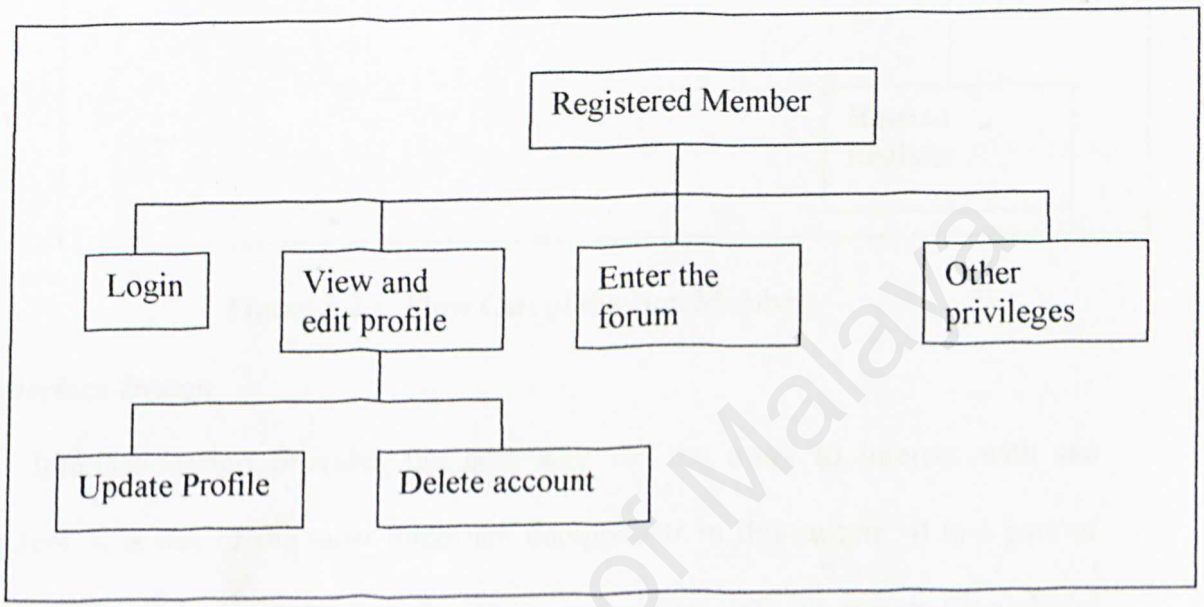


Figure 5.2.1: Flow Chart of the Registered Member

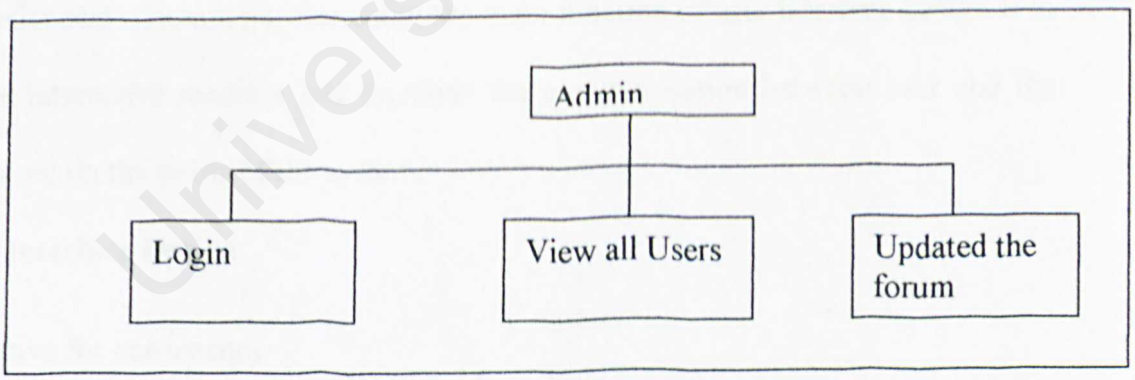


Figure 5.2.2: Flow Chart of the Admin

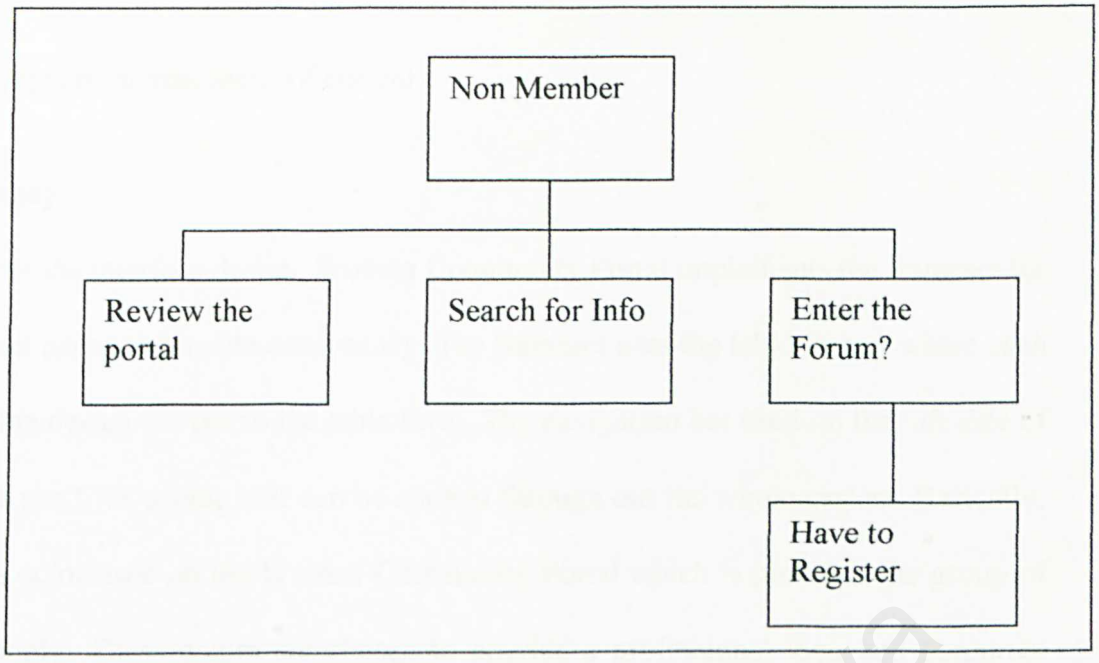


Figure 5.2.3: Flow Cart of the Non Member

5.3 Interface Design

Interface design provides the best way for the users to interact with the computers. It is one of the most important components in this system. It is a part of user's expectation because they are directly communicates with the system through the user interface. Good interface will improve the productivity, quality of work performed and effectiveness of a system. Basically, the main function of user interface design is to provide a interactive medium and facilitate the communication between user and the system based on the needs of the system.

Rules of Interface Design

- Strive for consistency
- Enable frequent users to use shortcuts
- Offer informative feedback
- Design dialogs to yield closure
- Offer error prevention and simple error handling
- Permit easy reversal of actions

- Support internal locus of control

Consistency

For the interface design, Women Community Portal implements the frameset for all the user pages to provide consistency. The frameset uses the table format where each parts of the design are put in the table form. The navigation bar used on the left side of the pages use CSS coding that can be applied through out the whole system. Basically, there is a color used on the Women Community Portal which is pink and the group of pink's family. These colors are chosen to provide a professional look and corporate image. The popup menu is for the ease of use of users and makes the surfing more interactive.

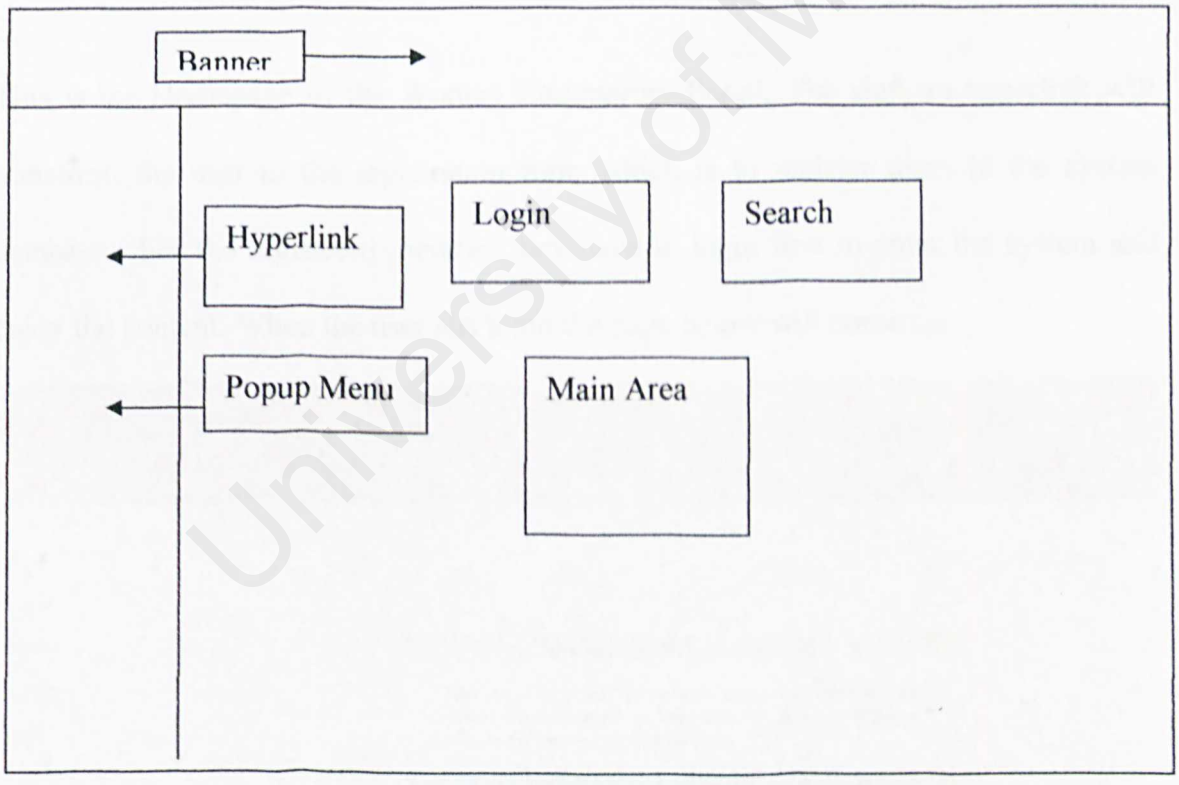


Figure 5.3.1: The Design of the interface

Homepage

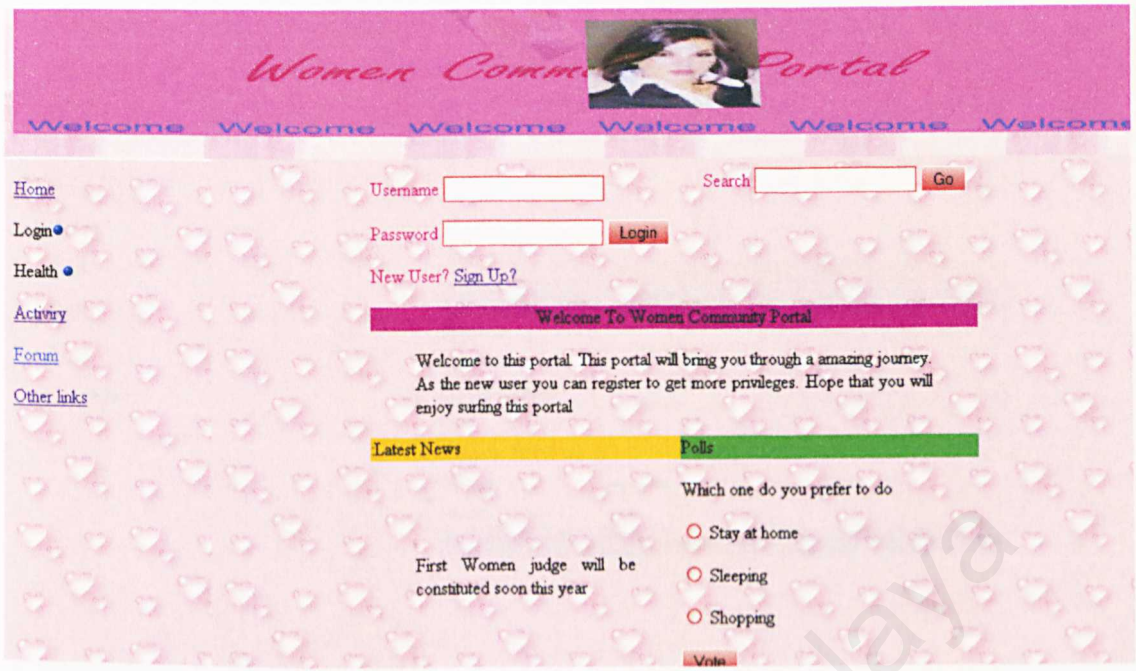


Figure 5.3.2: The homepage of Women Community Portal

This is the Homepage of the Women Community Portal. The sign up hyperlink will transform the user to the registration form which is to register them in the system database. For the registered member they have to login first to enter the system and enjoy the content. When the user ahs login the page below will come up.

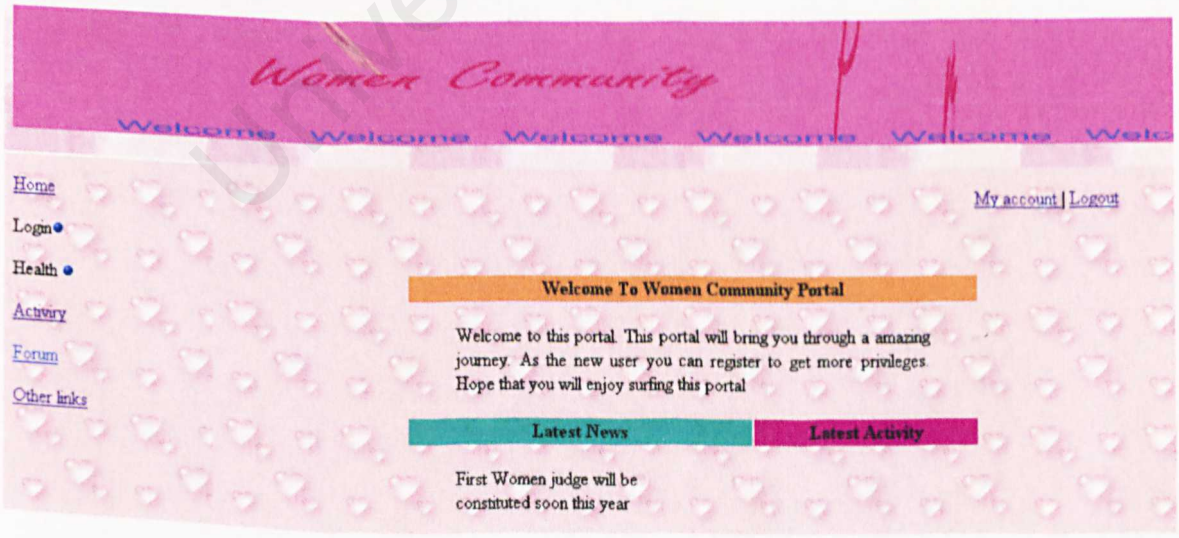


Figure 5.3.3: The My Account page

Registration Form

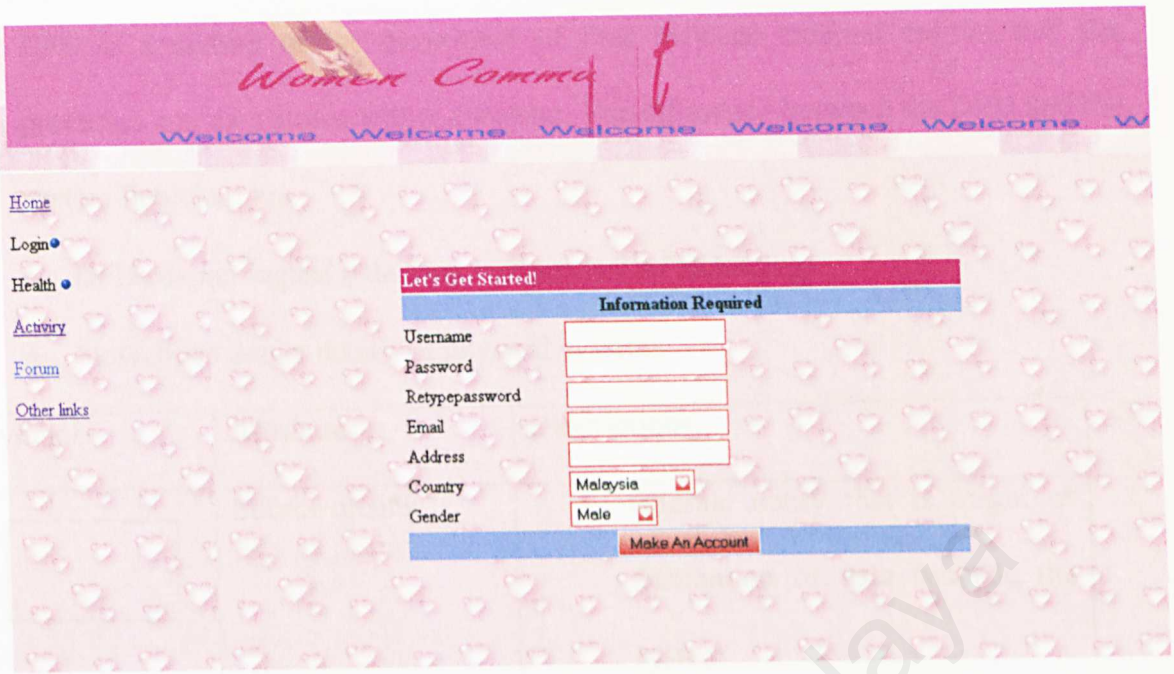


Figure 5.3.4: The Registration Form

For the new users, they have to fill the registration form to be the member.

5.4 Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

DFD is a picture of the movement of data between external entities and the processes and data stores within a system. The difference between the DFD and the system flowchart are

- DFDs depict logical data flow independent of technology
- Flowcharts depict details of physical systems

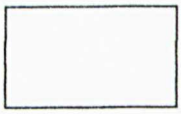
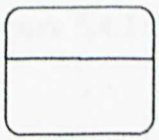
Symbol	Attributes	Descriptions
	Source or sink	• external entity that is origin or destination of data (outside the system
	Data Flow	• arrows depicting movement of data
	Process	• work or actions performed on data (inside the system)
	Data Store	• data at rest (inside the system)

Table 5.4.1 : The Symbols in DFD

The Context Data Flow Diagram

Context data flow diagram (DFD) shows the scope of system

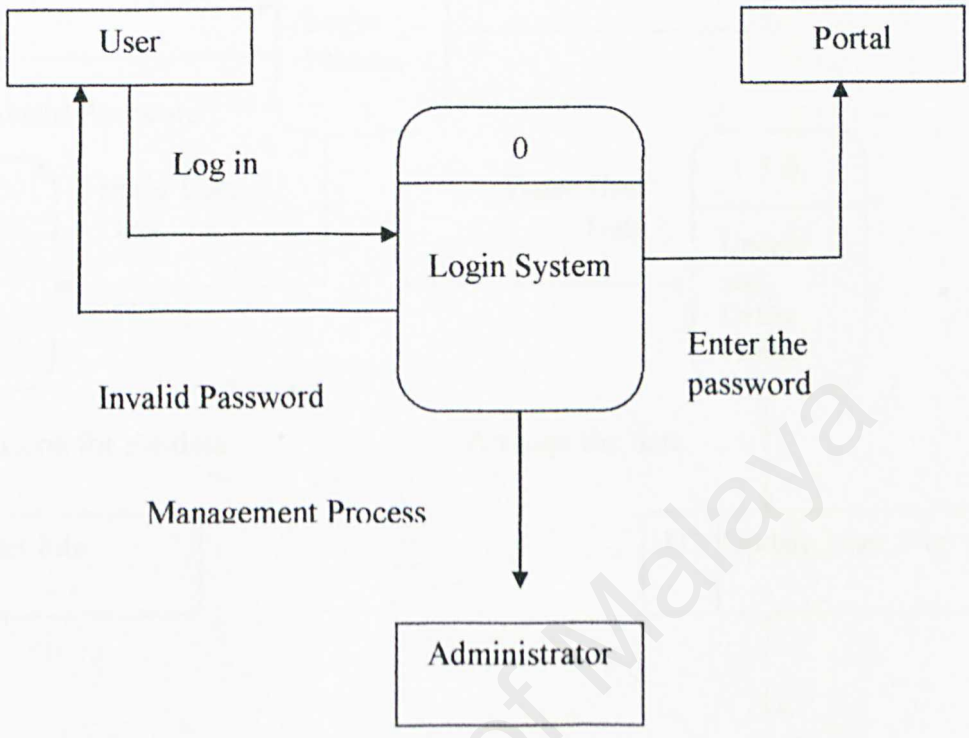


Figure 5.4.1: The Context Data Flow Diagram of the Women Community Portal

The Data Flow Diagram (DFD)

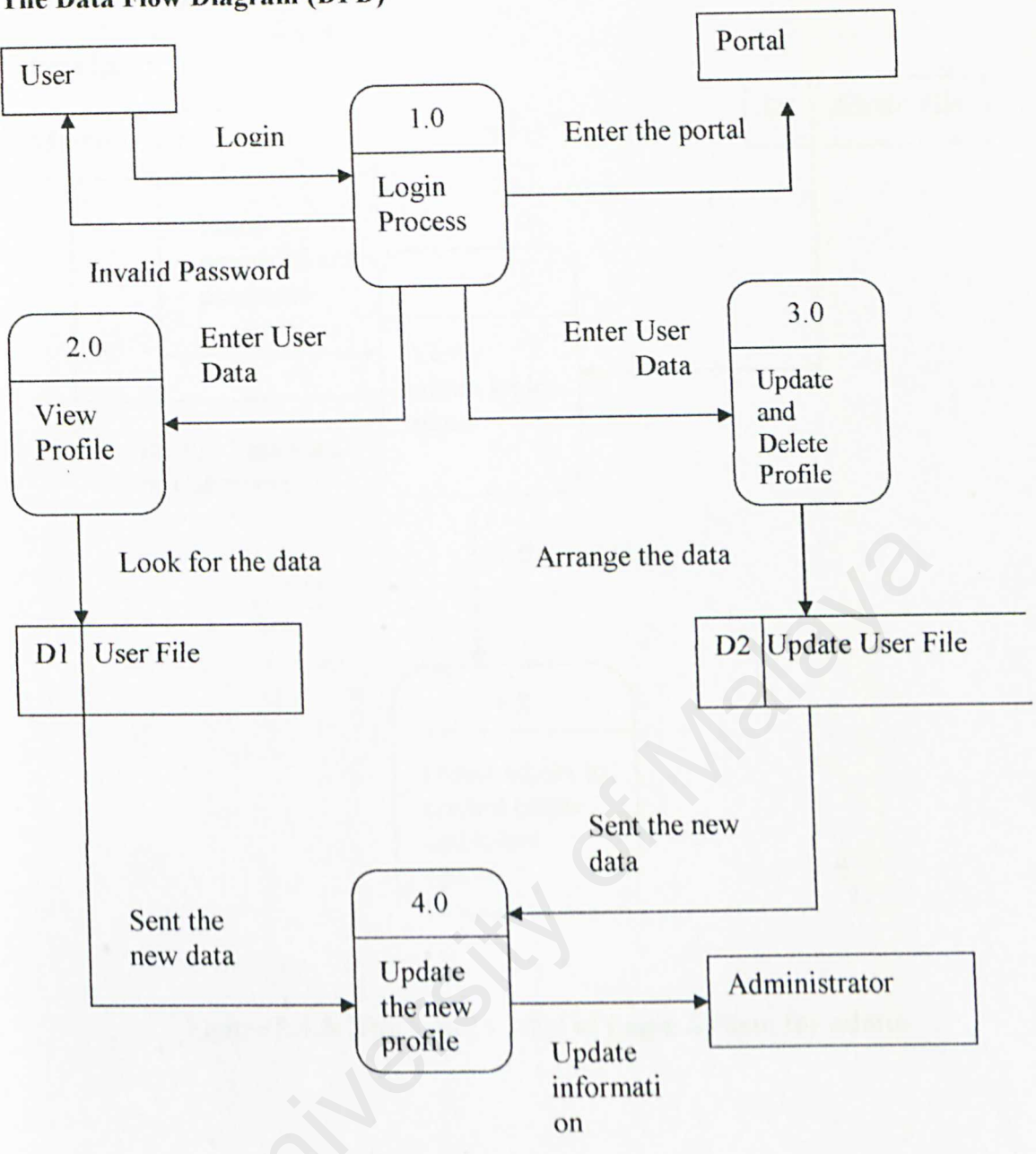


Figure 5.4.2: The Level- 0 DFD of the Women Community Portal

The level 1 DFD

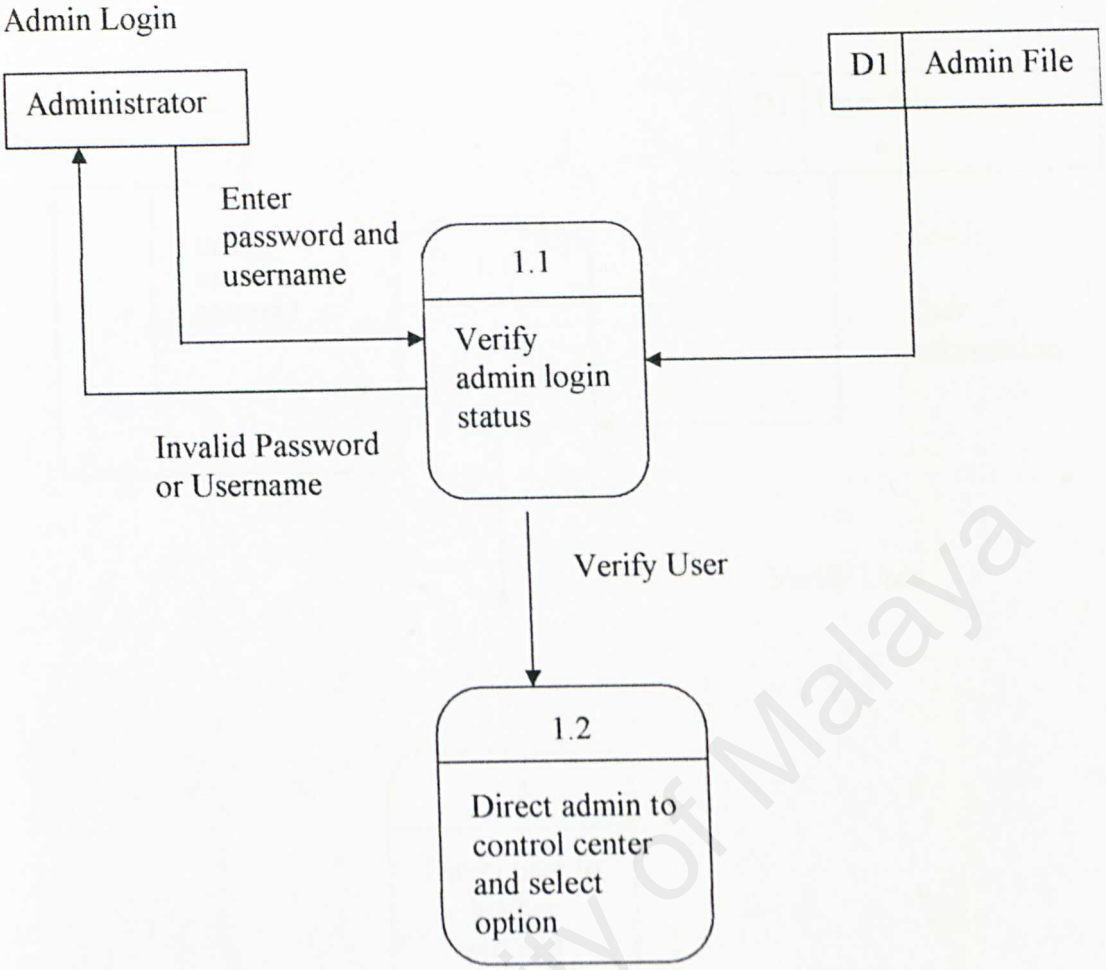


Figure 5.4.3: The Level 1 DFD of Login System for admin

User Login

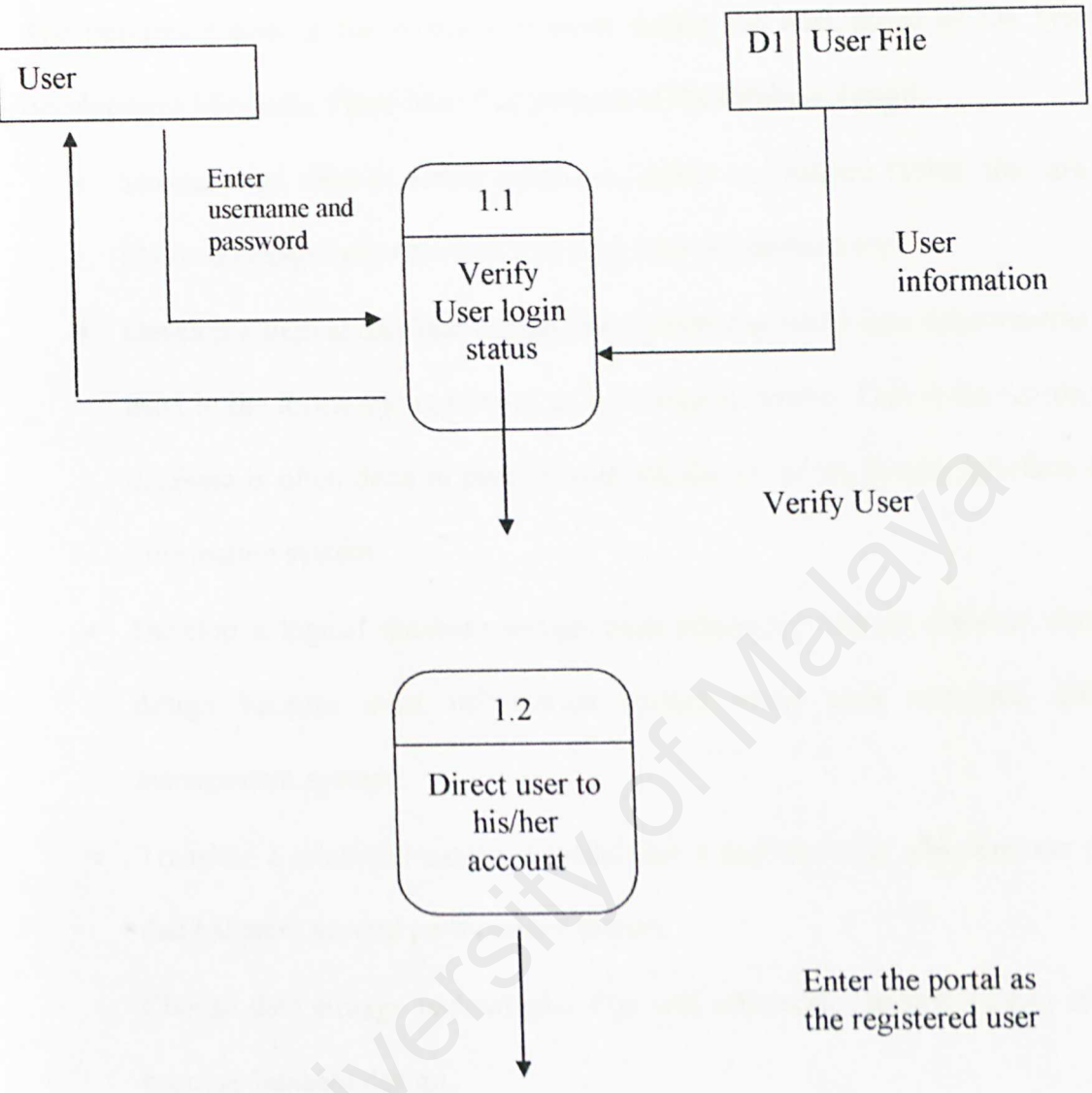


Figure 5.4.4: The Level 1 DFD of Login System for user

5.5 Database design

The implementation of the database is done during the next phase of the systems development life cycle. There have five purpose of the database design:

- Structure the data in stable structures, called normalized tables, that are not likely to change over time and that have minimal redundancy.
- Develop a logical database design that reflects the actual data requirements that exist in the forms and reports of an information system. That is the reason why database is often done in parallel with the design of the human interface of an information system.
- Develop a logical database design from which we can do physical database design because most information system today uses relational database management system.
- Translate a relational database model into a technical file and database design that balances several performance factors.
- Choose data storage technologies that will efficiently, accurately and securely process database design.

Database design for the system:

Database Name: people

Table Name: users

This table stores the registered member details and information.

Field	Attributes

Username	Varchar(50)
Password	Varchar(50)
Retypepassword	Varchar(50)
Email	Varchar(50)
Address	Varchar(50)
Country	char(30)
Gender	char(10)

Table 5.5.1: Table of user

Table Name: admin

This admin table stores the admin information. The username and the password are already been set up. The username is **admin** and the password is **women.**

Field	Attributes
Username	varchar(50)
Password	varchar(50)

Table 5.5.2: Table of Admin

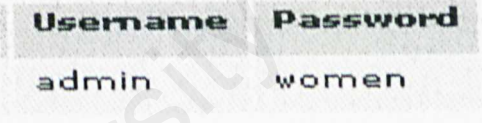


Figure 5.5.1: Content in database

5.6 Chapter overview

This chapter explains about the design phase for the Women Community Portal. These include the interface design, database design and Data Flow Diagram (DFD). This phase is very important because the whole system design is created in this phase.

Chapter 6

System Implementation

6.1 Introduction

This phase is the continuous from the analysis and design phase. Through the implementation phase, the priority is given to the analysis and testing of the coding to test the capability.

6.2 Development Environment

The development environment has certain impact on the system development in using the appropriate tools that not only assist the speed up of the system development however it also determines the accomplishment of the project.

6.2.1 Tools and Software Configuration

The hardware and software specification

Software Requirements	
Server Side	**Client side**
• Microsoft Windows XP Professional • Apache Web Server • My SQL • Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 and above • Macromedia Dreamweaver MX 2004	• Microsoft Window 98 Second Edition and above • Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 and above

Table 6.2.1: Software Requirement

Hardware Requirement	
Server side Server with processor 1.6GHz RAM 256 MB Hard Disk 80GB	Client Server Personal PC RAM 64 MB

Table 6.2.1.1: Hardware Requirement

6.2.2 Tools for Documentation and Design

The tools to prepare the documentation are Microsoft Office Word 2003 and Microsoft Project 2003 is to design the Ghann charts during the early phase of development.

6.3 Development of the system

6.3.1 Database Connection

The database connection must be set up and all important information such as database server, database name, user name as well as the password needed to access to the database must be specified correctly. After configuration, the coding can directly connect to the server and communication with the database.

6.4 System Coding

The coding process involve the activity of writing the model program into compute code using appropriate programming language such as PHP and HTML as well as other scripting language such as JavaScript. Additionally, every algorithm that was designed during the design phase is transformed into lines of code which from various function in program.

- **Top-Down Approach**

Top-down approach involves building the highest-high level of software modules that are refined into functions and procedures. That means the higher level modules to be coded first before lower level modules. This approach instructions the entire system to be broken into different modules which include committee modules, lecturer modules, student modules and company modules. As a top-down structure, each of the modules breakdowns into sub-modules and its functions where each of the individual function will perform the basis where the coding begins.

6.5 Coding Style

For coding style and its principle rules is an important attribute to the source code and determines the simplicity of a program. It should be followed the convention rules of a good programming style that involve the proper variables or filed naming that does not reserved names, meaningful and understandable function and method declaration, standard paragraph indentation for a neater look, keep all complex or compound statement as simple as possible to avoid confusion.

- Example of the coding

To add new records into the tables

```
mysql_query("INSERT INTO users VALUES ('$Username','$Password','$Retypepassword','$Email','$Address',
'$Country','$Gender')");
```

Figure 6.5.1: Insert Data

To retrieve data from table

```
"SELECT Username, Password from users where Username='" . $_POST['username'] .
"' and Password='" . $_POST['password'] . "' ";
```

Figure 6.5.2: Retrieve Data

For the user authentication

User authentication is important in granting only the person that has privilege can access certain module

```php
<?php
session_start();
$id = $_POST['username'];
$pwd = $_POST['password'];
$today = date("Y,m,d H:i:s", time());

            //db connection
            $db = mysql_connect("localhost", "root");//establish con
            mysql_select_db("people",$db);//pilih db
            $result = mysql_query("SELECT * FROM users",$db);//pilih table

//validate username and password
$query =     "SELECT Username, Password from users where Username='" . $_POST['username'] .
             "' and Password='" . $_POST['password'] . "' ";
$resultvalidate= mysql_query($query);
$row = mysql_fetch_array($resultvalidate);

if (mysql_num_rows($resultvalidate) == "1")
    {
    $_SESSION['user_logged'] = $_POST['username'];
    $_SESSION['user_password'] = $_POST['password'];
//  $_SESSION['access_lvl'] = $row['acc_level'];
    //$_SESSION['user_id'] = $row['id'];
    //if(isset($_SESSION['access_lvl']) && $_SESSION['access_lvl'] =="1"){
    Header("Location: login.html");
    }/*else{
    Header("Location: logged_admin.php");}
    }*/
    $query2 = "SELECT date FROM users WHERE Username='" . $_POST['username'] . "'";
    $resultvalidate2 = mysql_query($query2);
    }
    $query2 = "SELECT date FROM users WHERE Username='" . $_POST['username'] . "'";
    $resultvalidate2 = mysql_query($query2);
    if(mysql_num_rows($resultvalidate2) == "1"){
    $query3 = "UPDATE users SET date='$today' WHERE Username='" . $_POST['username'] . "'";
    $resultvalidate3 = mysql_query($query3);
    }

//  } else {
    ?>
<html>
<head>
<title>Untitled Document</title>
<meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=iso-8859-1">
<style type="text/css">
<!--
body {
    background-image: url(pink8.gif);
}
-->
</style></head>

<body>

</body>
</html>
<?php
    //}

?>
```

Figure 6.5.3: Login Coding

```php
<?php
session_start();

if(isset($_SESSION['user_logged']) || isset($_SESSION['user_password']))
            {
            unset($_SESSION['user_id']);
            unset($_SESSION['user_password']);
            session_destroy();
            }
header("Refresh: 5; URL=index.html");
?><body background="pink8.gif">
<p align="center"><table width="500" bgcolor="#FF99FF">
  <tr><td><font color="#FFFFFF"><p align="center"><?php
echo "Your have succesfully logout! Please wait while we directing you to the main page!<br>";?>
<img src="line1.gif" width="500" height="10"></p>
</font></td></tr></table></p><?php
    die();



?>
```

Figure 6.5.3: Logout Coding

Chapter 7

System Testing

7.1 Introduction

A testing strategy is a general approach to the testing process rather than a method of devising particular system or component test [Sommerville, 1995]. System testing is one of the important steps in system development.

The main objective of testing is to uncover different types of errors that exist while executing the system. System testing is a critical element of software quality assurance and represents the ultimate review of specification, design and coding. However, testing cannot show the absence of defects, it can only show that software defects are present [Pressman, 2000].

Testing provides a method to uncover logical error and to test the system reliability. Types of tests used are depend on what is being tested, components, group of components, or the whole system.

In developing a system, system testing usually involves several stages. First, each program component is tested on its own, isolated from the other components in the system. Such testing is known as **unit testing** or **component testing**. This stage of testing verifies that the component functions properly with the types of input and output expected from studying the component's design. After each component has been tested, the interaction between these components must be tested again to ensure that the components can be integrated.

When all components have been unit-tested, the next step is ensuring that the interfaces among the components are defined and handled properly. This step is called

integration testing, also known as module testing, which verifies that the all the components work together as described in the module or system design specifications.

Finally, system testing is performed to make certain that the whole system works according to users' specifications. Developers will join the users to perform this stage of testing where the system is checked against the users' requirements description. If there is a need for change, system modification will then be carried out if the users' requirements were not met as described in the specifications. If the users are satisfied with the system's characteristics, the system is ready to be deployed for use.

For this system, the top-down testing is used, to test the system components as soon as it is coded. Top-down testing tests the high-levels of a system before testing its detailed components. After the top-level component has been tested, its stub components are implemented and tested. This process continues recursively until the bottom-level components are implemented.

The entire process of testing and debugging of the system are done by using the Internet Explorer. Tests were done with a few of the commonly used testing approaches.

7.2 Test Case

Different test cases are applied on the system developed so that the system will be error free when the user is using it. The following are the categories of test cases being applied on the system:

a) **Normal data test** – test by using normal data to check whether the system works properly under normal situation.

b) **Extreme data test** – test with invalid data (includes large amount of data, input non-numerical data into a numerical field, redundancy of the key item) that is not supported by the input field.

c) **Erroneous data test** – to test the performance of the system and error handling while erroneous data were input.

7.3 Unit Testing

Unit testing focuses on verification effort on the smallest unit of software design - software component or module. Using the component–level design description as a guide, important control paths are tested to uncover errors within the boundary of the module. The relative complexity of tests and uncovers errors is limited by the constrained scope established for unit testing. The unit test is white-box oriented, and the step can be conducted in parallel for multiple components [Pressman, 2000].

There are three types of unit testing used to test this system:

a) **Ad Hoc** - Ad hoc testing or ad lib testing means that the system developer simply play with the functioning unit, trying whatever

comes to mind, in attempt to make it fail. One shortcoming of ad hoc testing is that while the developer usually fined an errors, the developer can never be sure what was or was not tested. Nevertheless ad hoc testing was fast and efficient way of debugging code errors during early development stage.

b) **White Box Testing** – White box testing basically involve looking at structure of the code. It focuses on the idea of coverage. The main objective would be to check the missing function. The system developer performed branch coverage or node testing for those IF…ELSE…THEN statements where each branch / decision is tested at least once. And, compound condition coverage for multiple condition statements and example of such would be the time checking statements in OCT.

c) **Black Box Testing** - Black box testing focuses on the functionality of the code. The main objective is to uncover those wrong functions programmed correctly by feeding input to the black box and take notes on what output is produced.

During black box testing, the developer use equivalence class partitioning in order to runs one test for each class of input the module and then run an additional test using invalid data to make

sure the routines working correctly. This test was done on the system user input forms.

The developer also add a boundary value analysis on those user input forms, since many error tend to occur on the boundaries of equivalence classes. The test includes test scenarios where the value sets is inside or an outside boundaries.

Here is the summary of units that were independently unit-tested:

a) Opening and closing connection to the database
b) Insertion of new data into database
c) Updating or modifying of existing data in the database
d) Retrieving data from the database
e) Validation of user input before entering the whole system
f) Validation of user before entering certain mode
g) Deleting data from the database

7.4 Integrating Testing

After the unit test has been done, the modules are integrated into a working system. For this system, incremental approach was used. In the incremental approach, the units are added one by one to the test of integrated units.

During the integration testing, two or more units in which either unit that use output data from or provide input data for another unit were tested in collection. These

units have related characteristics to perform a common goal or function such as delete function and displaying result.

Multiple values of test data were entered through the interface provided to ensure that the values along the interface are correct and that the specific calls in the calling modules are in the right sequence and of the right type and the values were inserted correctly into the database.

7.5 Acceptance Testing

Acceptance testing, or sometimes called as alpha testing is the final stage of testing whereby the system is tested before being accepted by the user for operational use. Acceptance testing reveals errors and omissions in the system requirements definition because the acceptance testing involves testing from the user. During the acceptance testing, the functionality of the system is demonstrated to the user and the users may experience the systems handle on. This test was performed and the functions behaved according to the requirements. This accuracy of data retrieval was high, effective navigation between screens and the speed of data retrieval was acceptable.

Chapter 8

System Evaluation

8.1: Introduction

In this chapter, the system evaluation will be discussed. There were many techniques that used to evaluate the final system. In this chapter, system's features and strengths, system's limitation and constraints and lastly the future enhancement will be described.

8.2: System Strength

Followings are the features and strengths that can be found in the Women Community Portal

- **Web enabled**

  The system was based on the web technology. It was using the client server approach that allowed processing load to be shared between the client and the server, thus reducing the burden on the server and allow it to provide better service.

- **Simplicity of user interface**

  The graphic interface design of the system was designed to let the users feel comfortable and easy-to-use. The templates design used in the system will provide consistency look Thus, the users should find it easy to use and it can be classified as a friendly user system.

- **Scalability**

  Hardware and applications could be easily added to the existing system without influence the existing applications. This was because the system was not hardware-dependent.

- **Flexibility Search Method**

  The search function allows the user to easy find the data in the database which just entering the keyword on the search function and related criteria will be displayed for user to view.

➢ **Security**

Only valid administrators can gain access to the administrator parts and they are the only people who will have the power to terminate inactive registered member. Therefore, this case will prevent invalid user from gaining access to the database to view and change the content.

8.3 System Limitation

Below are some of the identified limitations on the Women Community Portal

a) The administrator can see user's password that store in the database.

b) No change password and forgot password function. The user has to email the administrator to get their password.

c) Members can delete their account. Once they delete, they have to reregister as the new member.

8.4 Problem & Solutions

a) I always face the problem about the configuration of Xampp and Macromedia where it keeps on hanging when the process of developing the system is in going that requires us to restart the computer.

b) I have no experience in using the PHP language and MySQL. So I had difficulty at first and took time to understand the PHP. Even though I had used the

Macromedia Dreamweaver MX 1004 before this. For my thesis, more effort had to put, for me to become knowledgeable about the macromedia Dreamweaver.

c) Time constraint. The time for finish the WXES3182 is not enough. Because I was still new with the language and the other software, so it took time for me to explore it.

d) It is very difficult to develop and implement the system when the requirement changes very frequently. Sometimes it is easy to change the requirement, however, the coding need to be changed a lot in order to follow the new requirement.

e) The sharing problem of computer on the thesis lab because most of the computer users are using the different tools. So, there are some irresponsible people who delete and uninstalled the software that we used. I need to set up a new database frequently because it has been deleted by others.

8.5 Further enhancement

a) The users can change their password and can retrieve their password if they forget their password

b) More interactive portal with the updated information.

c) The interesting forum.

8.7 Conclusion

As a conclusion, at this moment, I am satisfied with my portal because it has achieved the goals and objectives. However, it still can be improved in the future. This project has given me a lot of knowledge that is useful for my future life. It teaches me how to use time, how to arrange time to the system. Besides, it also teaches me that

with the brainstorming, discussion and change opinions with supervisor and friends I can develop an interesting website.

After all, during the process of building up the Women Community Portal, I learn many things in my life. Patient and be strong are very important in doing something.

Appendix

User Manual

The user manual is for giving information to new user who does know how to use the system. The manual is full with the explanation how to explore the portal. Each of the explanation will have the figure also in order the user to be more understand.

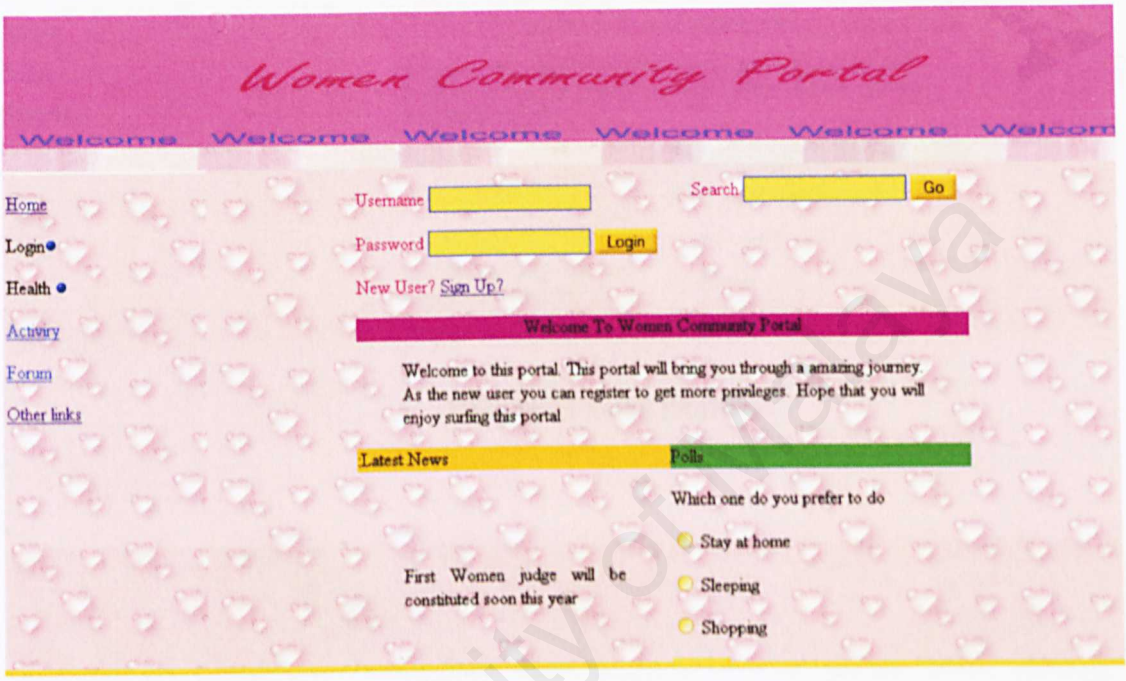


Figure 1: the home page of the Women Community Portal

For the member, he or she can log in his/ her user name. For example:

Figure 2: User login

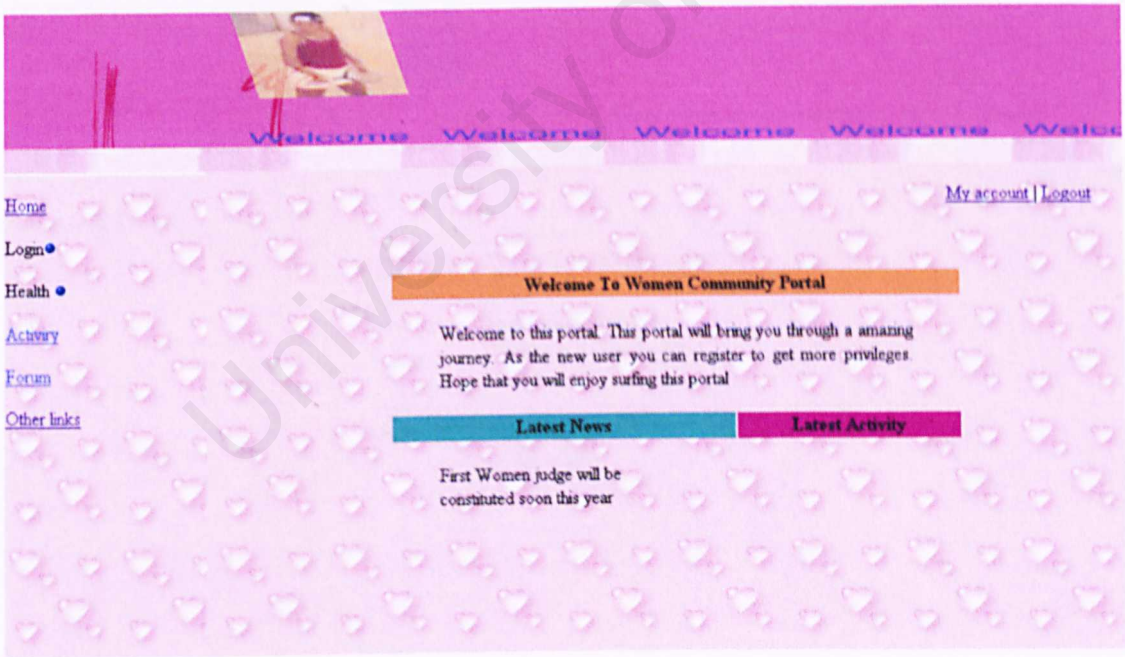


Figure 3: User's account

When click to My Account , user can view and edit the profile.

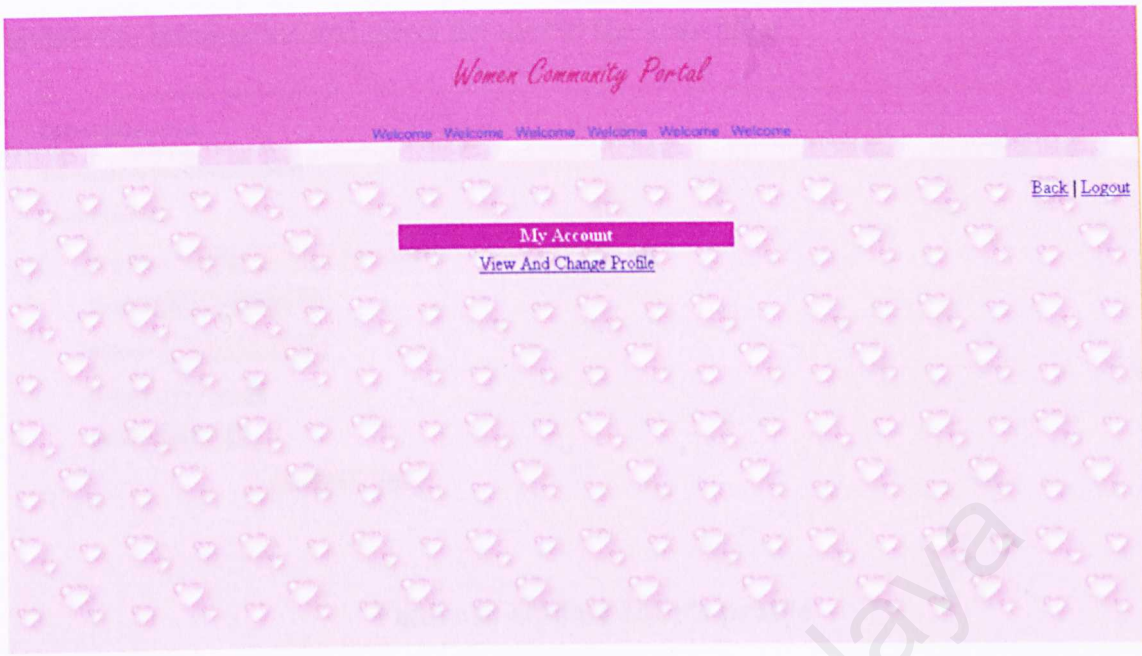


Figure 4: Page My Account And User can view profile

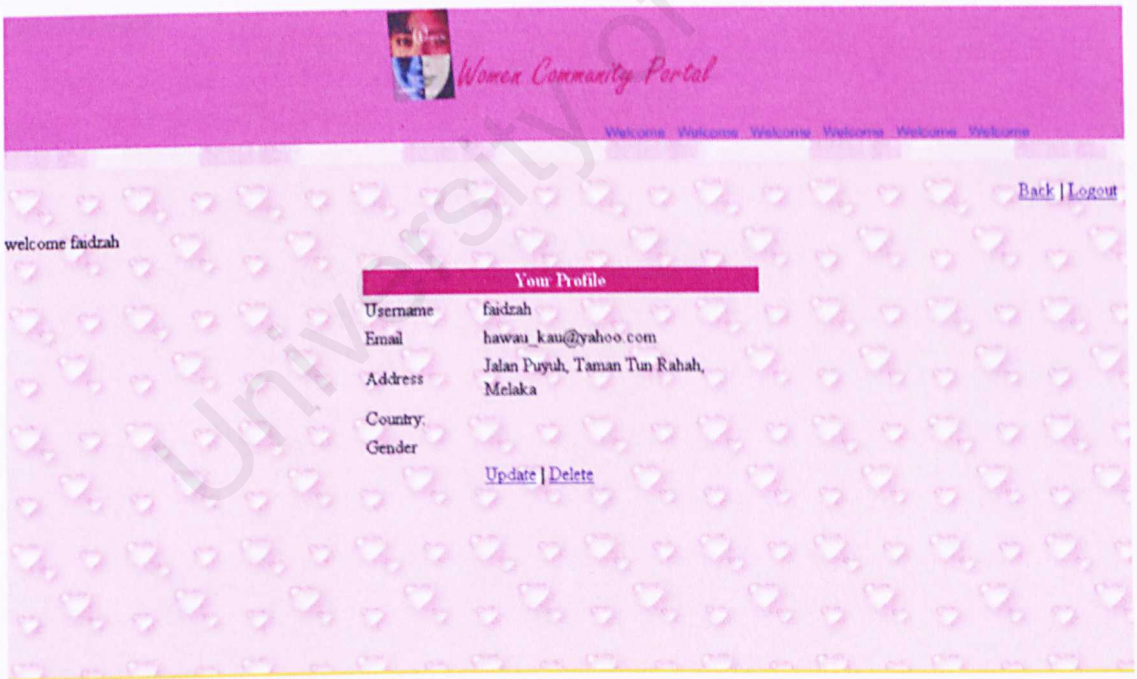


Figure 5: User view profile

When user click on the view and change profile, the user information is showed up. Then user can choose whether he or she want to update and delete his or her

information. When the users update their informatin. The system will automatically update the information and direct the user to the main page.

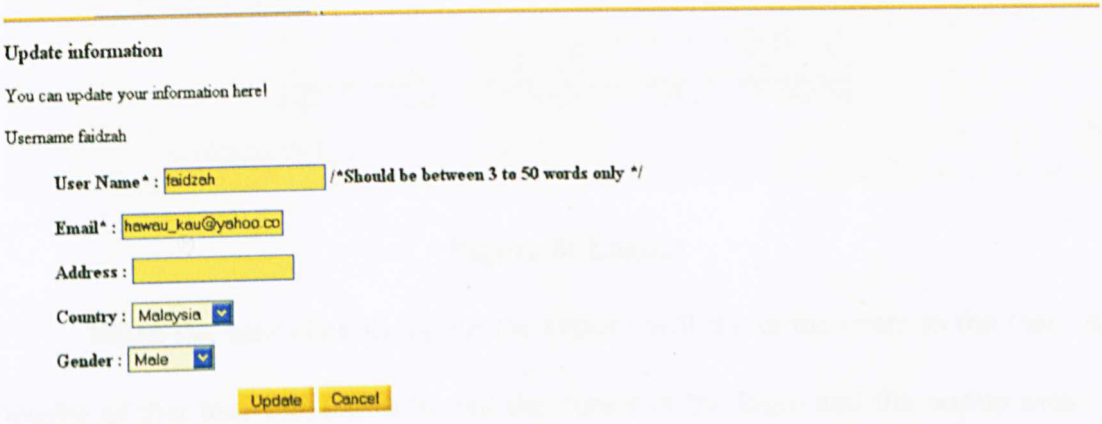


Figure 6: Update User's profile

If the users want to delete their account, the warning will show up and the user have to click yes or no because once delete there is no way to retrieve back the information

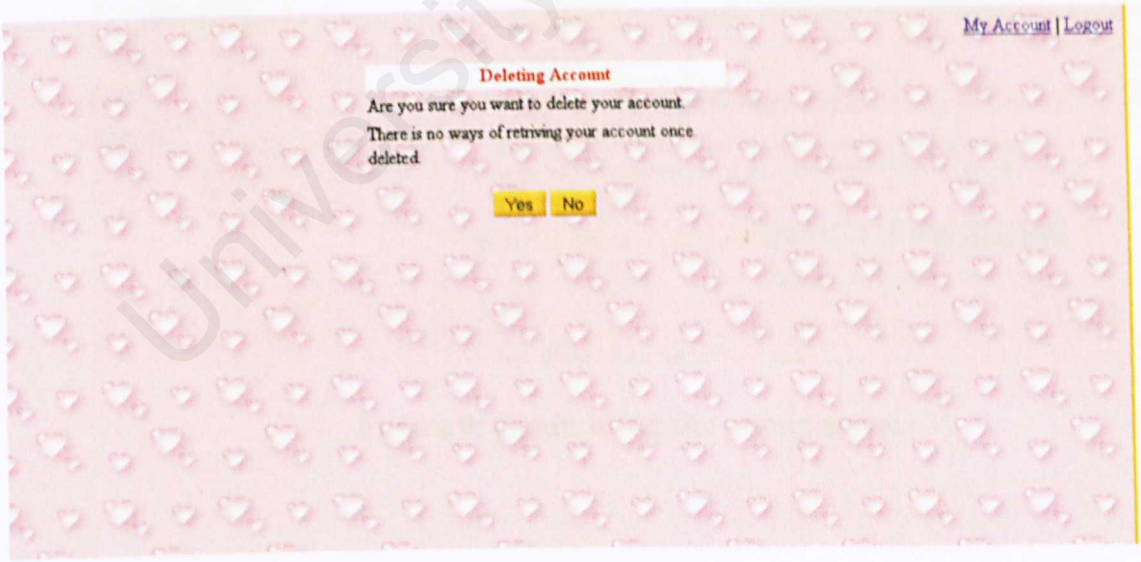


Figure 7: Delete user's account

Figure 8: Logout

When the user click to logout the system will direct the users to the main page. Despite of that user can log in by put the cursor at the login and the popup menu will show up. So user can choose to login as the member if he or she is registered member or new user.

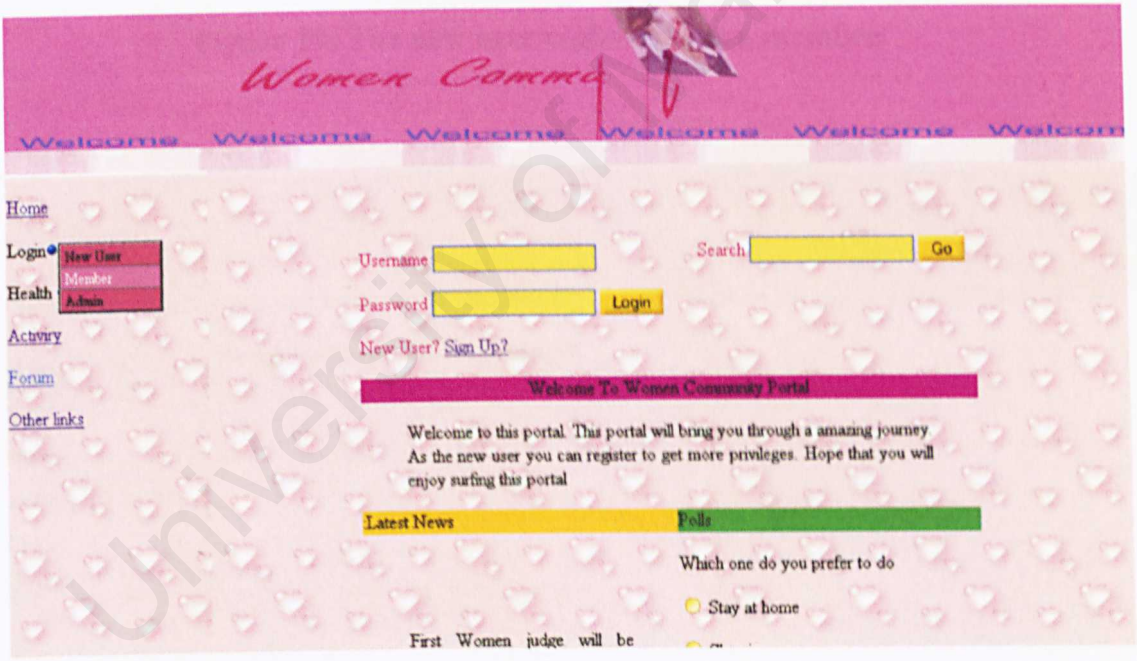


Figure 9: Login using the popup menu.

For the new user, they can register to be the member and get more privileges. The new user just have to fullfill the registered form.

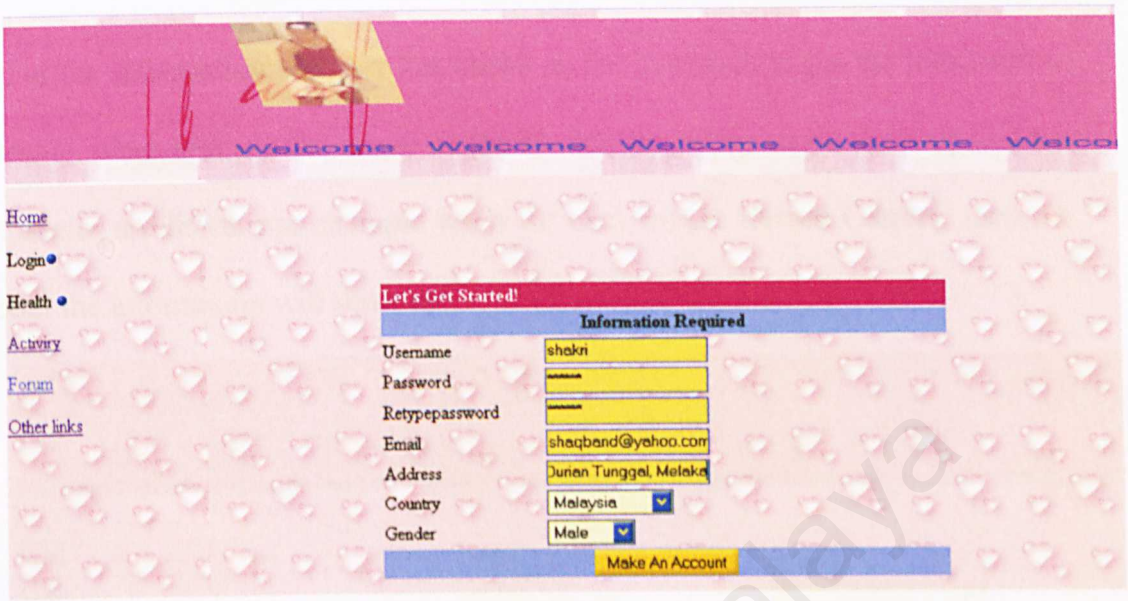


Figure 10: The new user register to be a member

Figure 11: Succesfully registered

As soon as the users succesfull registered the data been inserted into the database as shown in the figure below.

shakri	gangse	gangse	shaqband@yahoo.com	Durian Tunggal, Melaka	Malaysia	Male

Figure12: Data been inserted into database.

For the information, the user just clicks on the hyperlink to get the information. For example, when user put the cursor on the Health, the popup menu show up and the selected topics are listed. For example when we click on the **Breast Cancer,** then the page about the information will show up.

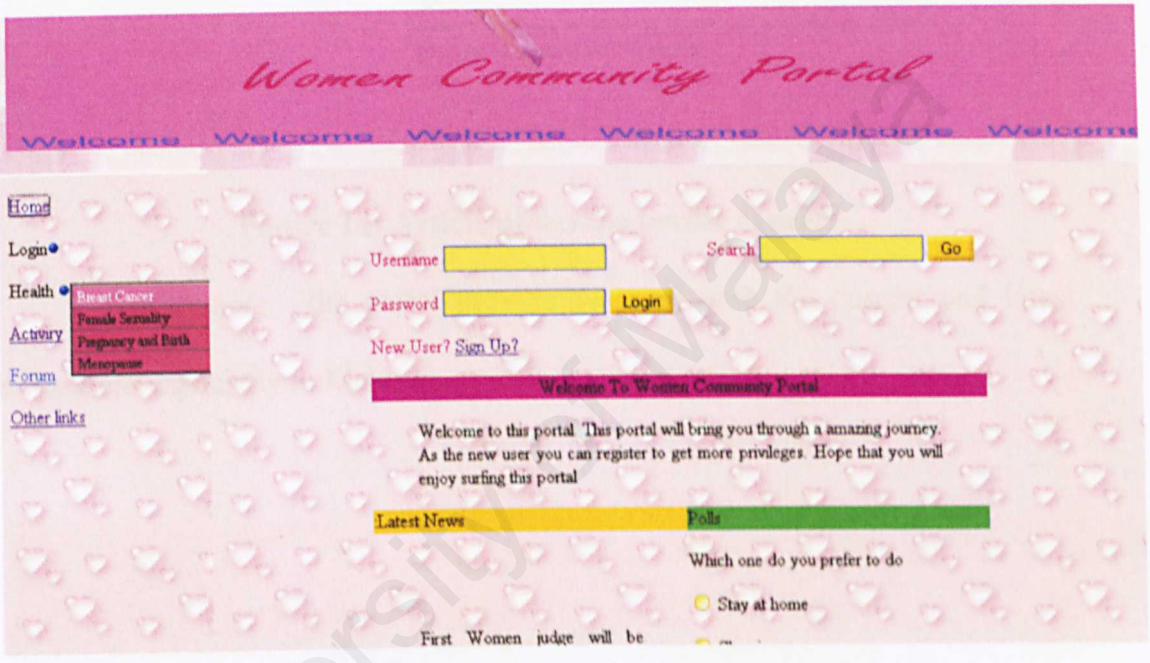


Figure 13: Popup menu of Breast Cancer

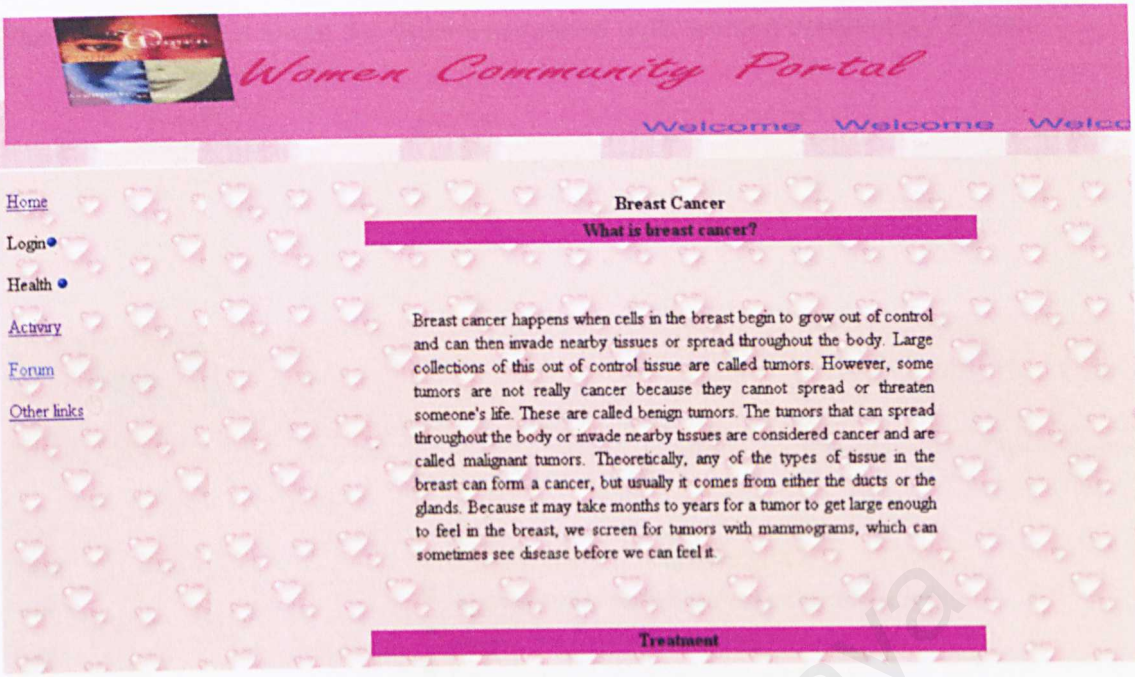


Figure 14: Article about the breast cancer.

Furthermore, the portal provide the user with the current and latest activities happens especially in Malaysia.

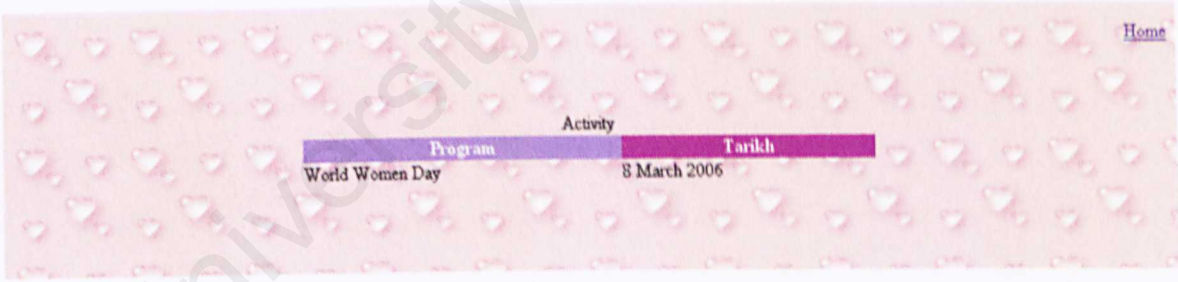


Figure 15: The Activity's page

The OtherLinks is about the links that related with women community Portal.

Figure 16: The Other Links

Reference

Reference:

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